

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This wildland fire prevention plan (WFPP) is prepared for the San Carlos Agency (SCA or Agency)-Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA or Bureau) and the San Carlos Apache Tribe (Tribe). This is the second complete writing of the WFPP. The first version was originally drafted in 2003 and approved in 2004. The San Carlos Apache Reservation (Reservation) is located in the southeastern corner of Arizona, immediately south of the White Mountain Apache Reservation and sandwiched by the copper country of Arizona on the west and east. The Agency headquarters, as well as the Tribal capital, is located in San Carlos, approximately 20 miles east of Globe, Arizona. The Reservation is dominated by the Sonoran and Chihuahuan Desert in the lower elevations and by oak and **Maderan** shrub woodlands in the foothills. An immense expanse of Ponderosa Pine exemplifies the upper elevations of the southern extension of the Mogollon Rim. See **APPENDIX 1-A** for a geographical map of this area.

The goal for preparing and implementing this WFPP is to provide a guide for Agency and Tribal staff to reduce the continuing large number of human-caused wildfires on the Federal Trust Lands of the Reservation, or approximately 1,800,000 acres. It is also a national BIA requirement for the Plan to be completely revamped after five years to secure future funding. From fire season 2002 through 2008 (seven years), the Reservation recorded 1,997 human-caused wildland fires scorching 7,890 acres. These figures are from the Wildland Fire Management Information (WFMI) database headquartered at the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho. The Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategies (RAMS) software program indicates an approximate 12.10% reduction in all of the human-caused categories for the five years (2010-2014) of this proposed plan, according to the prevention strategies inputted into the software by Tribal and Agency staff, along with the Tri-Regional Prevention Coordinator. This translates into a projected 35 fewer wildfires and 136 fewer wildland acres destroyed each year. It must be noted here that a full 25% of these starts are listed as 'Miscellaneous' in WFMI. When the Prevention program is fully staffed with new FY 2010 funding, a strong recommendation is made for the staff to go into the fire records (i.e., the 1202 fire reports) to 'clean up' some of this 'gray matter' so as to more accurately identify the causes of these miscellaneous starts to provide a more cohesive direction for the prevention strategy on the Reservation.

The fire management plan (FMP) is a prerequisite for WFPP funding and this was completed and approved in 2003. An open burning permit system for residential use by Tribal members on the Reservation has been approved

and is in place. A revision of the ordinance and permit system is being developed at this writing. It is strongly recommended that this revision continues to go forward, to include the active participation of the Tribal Environmental Department in addressing 'burn barrel' utilization on the Reservation. **A standard operating procedure (SOP) between the initial attack (IA) Fire Management resources (both structural and wildland departments) and Tribal Law Enforcement (LE) departments that provides service to the Reservation has been further developed, refined and agreed to.** This SOP will provide practical guidance as to the process and protocol of responding to a wildland fire by Fire and LE resources before, during and after an incident. It also will provide solid direction for those responsible to initiate origin and cause investigation of suspicious starts. This SOP is a critical tool for the Fire and LE staff of the Reservation, especially in light of the serious issues with juvenile and delinquent firesetting on the Reservation.

The prevention strategies entered into RAMS, via the workload analysis for the Southeast Arizona (SW\_AZ\_001) Fire Planning Unit (FPU)-General Actions; the three Fire Management Units/Fire Workload Areas (FMU-FWA)-Specific Actions; and the communities-at-risk Community Actions, provide the fulltime equivalent staffing needs for the proposed program. This is a 2.55 FTE staff for PLANI, 2010, and a 2.46 overall FTE mean for the entire revised WFPP, 2010-2014. The correlation of the WFMI data and the federal financial system (FFS) provides the budget cap that the proposed plan must stay within, that is, the minimum of a 1:1 benefit-cost ratio of funding a technician versus the costs to suppress wildfires on the San Carlos Reservation. The recommendation of this Plan for the first year of funding, 2010, is to fund an FTE GS 7-2, an FTE 5-5 and PFS 5-5 Tribal equivalent Prevention Technician staff, with full program support, to include the tribal indirect cost (15.96%), for \$171,905. All of these positions are of the 455-462 technician series. It is currently proposed by Tribal and Agency staff that the lead technician will attend the technical fire management program this coming year so as to qualify for the professional 401 series and then advance to a GS-9 equivalent for the Prevention Specialist in 2011. Funding for PLANII, 2011, is expected to go up to \$188,242 due to grade and step increases for the prevention staff.

**It must be noted in this Executive Summary that the national BIA prevention budget has already been capped. That is, there are no new funds coming in for new prevention programs at this writing. Therefore, any new plans submitted for new and/or increased funding will have to compete with other new plans as well as with existing programs for these finite funds.** The language from the Superintendent, Tribal Chair and Regional Director will have to be worded such so as to indicate that this funding is vitally important to the well-being and safety of the Tribal residents and that this WFPP is indeed worthy of consideration for this increased funding. The new Prevention positions, if approved, will have to be advertised and filled (with a firm reporting date) before funds will be sent forward from NIFC.

With the prevention strategies inputted into RAMS, the effectiveness/suppression savings for the WFPP is \$557,000 per year. This staffing proposal will yield a benefit:cost ratio of 3.24:1, or an extremely efficient proposal. The longevity of this

WFPP will be for five years, or through 2014, though the critical elements should be reviewed every winter before the advent of the active fire season.

An addendum to the existing 93-638 contract between the Tribe and Agency for Fire and Forestry Management is currently being developed. The clause will identify the funding mechanism for Tribal staff to perform origin and cause investigation work both on the Reservation as well as enable them to be called to a national assignment. Tribal Law Enforcement staff will also be covered for assignment as Security Specialists on local and national assignments. This is a very positive step forward as this task has been discussed and approached for more than five years.

In summary, the number of human caused starts have dropped drastically since the fulltime prevention technician began duties in the spring of 2006. Miscellaneous starts have dropped off incredibly, and the causes addressed by the Open Burning Permit System have also dropped significantly. A consorted prevention program at San Carlos is working, and the 2008 National Smokey Bear 'Bronze' Award, presented to the prevention technician, provides testimony to this. Much, much work remains in the realm of addressing the starts attributed to 'Incendiary' and 'Juveniles'. This task will take the holistic endeavors of the entire Reservation, fire and non-fire staff, the Tribal and Agency Administration, and yes, the youth themselves. Until the youth are viewed as part of the solution, they will remain much of the problem. This remains the greatest challenge for the Prevention Program at San Carlos.

## PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This WFPP is intended to assist the Fire Management (Fire) and Law Enforcement (LE) staff of the San Carlos Apache Reservation (SCAR) in more effectively 'managing' unwanted wildland fire incidents across the Reservation in southeastern Arizona. From fire season 2002 through 2008, a yearly average of 285 human-caused wildfires scorching 1,127 acres, occurred at SCAR. Untold quantities of native wildlife and livestock vegetation is destroyed, sediment washed into waterways, and numerous families terrified in fear of losing their homes and even their lives when wildfires threaten their homes. This Plan is a legitimate, objective and practical guide for the Fire and LE personnel most involved in the suppression and mitigation of wildfires, but it will also provide direction for Tribal residents working in consort with the Prevention Staff to better protect their own communities.

The WFPP is intended to be good for five years, or through 2014. It will then be thoroughly reviewed and updated by the local Fire and Law staff with assistance from the Regional Office as needed. A mandatory criterion for the approval of this WFPP is that of having in place an approved Fire Management Plan (FMP) for the Reservation. The FMP was completed and approved by the Western Regional Office in 2003. See **APPENDIX 2-A** for the documentation of the completed FMP for SCAR, as well as the original WFPP, approved in 2004. This FMP needs to be updated to reflect the new FMP template, as well as the new language of the FPA and WFDSS policies. This will be a responsibility of the Agency and Tribal Fire Management staff and not within the scope of this project. **APPENDIX 2-B** will house the required documentation of approval/concurrence for this WFPP from the Agency Superintendent and Tribal Administration. **APPENDIX 2-C** provides the approval/concurrence letter from the Western Regional Director. A concurrence letter from the Tri-Regional Prevention Coordinator will accompany the WFPP when it is sent to BIA-NIFC for final approval.

## POLICY

The Code of Federal Regulations (Revised April 1, 2007), Title 25-Indians, Part 163.28 (Fire management measures), paragraph (b) states, "The Secretary (Interior) is authorized to conduct a wildfire prevention program to reduce the number of person-caused fires and prevent damage to natural resources on Indian Land." See **APPENDIX 3-A**. The Indian Affairs Manual, 90 IAM 1, January 19, 2006, states under Chapter 1.2.A.(7) Wildland Urban Interface: "The operational roles of the Bureau....are...cooperative prevention and education..." and in 1.2.A.(12) Prevention: "The Bureau will work with the other federal wildland agencies and with their partners and other affected groups and individuals to prevent unauthorized ignition of wildland fires."

See **APPENDIX 3-B**.

The direction for developing and implementing prevention programs in Indian Country is very clear. Funding, at the national level, for prevention program planning was initially provided through the 2000 National Fire Plan and the FY-2001 Appropriations Budget. When this WFPP is completed, approved and submitted, it will have to compete with other new plans as the national budget is currently capped. Therefore the need for this additional funding must be clearly demonstrated by both the Agency and the Tribe. Recurring funding (again, as available) will be available as SCAR Fire Management demonstrates the effectiveness of their WFPP on the Reservation.

Required elements for a completed WFPP are 1) a completed and approved Fire Management Plan, 2) an approved, AND EFFECTIVE open burning permit system, 3) an effective and practical standard operating procedure between Law Enforcement and Fire Management that clearly describes the protocol for investigation, and 4) the written support approval from the Agency and Tribe, the Regional Office, and the Tri-Regional Prevention Coordinator. Documentation for these requirements are found in the 2008 BIA Operations Guide (Blue Book) and the 2009 BIA National Prevention Handbook. This document will provide all of these criteria so as to seek approval for additional funding of this prevention plan for the San Carlos Apache Reservation.

## MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The management objectives for the prevention program for San Carlos Apache are prevention related objectives and not suppression/initial attack objectives found in the Fire Management Plan and in the first WFPP run five years ago. These objectives are derived from both Agency and Tribal Fire Management staff and they are intended to guide the implementation of the prevention endeavors throughout the Reservation and across the southeast Arizona fire planning unit. They are inputted into the Assessment tab of RAMS. Briefly, the objectives are related to actual reduction of human-caused starts, training up staff in arson investigation, training up Law Enforcement staff in basic fire behavior and first responder techniques, and hosting 'mini' Firewise workshops in some of the communities-at-risk (CARs). See **APPENDIX 4-A**.

## ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

The Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategies (RAMS) software run was re-populated with the assistance of Forestry staff from the San Carlos Apache Tribe, June 2009, and it has been reviewed by other Tribal and Agency Forestry and Fire Management Staff before being sent to the Regional Office. With the advent of the fire program analysis (FPA), much of the language and geographic bounds have changed from the original FMP language and usage and for this WFPP the geographic management terms have changed to fire planning unit (FPU), fire management unit (FMU) and fire workload area (FWA). RAMS has been populated with the new FPA terminology in mind for this exercise.

With this project, the wildland fire management inventory (WFMI) and the federal financial system (FFS) are utilized to derive the most recent fire history and suppression-related expenditures (fire seasons 2002-2008). A mean for fire suppression for the western BIA Regions was developed at the BIA-National Interagency Fire Center and this figure is correlated with the efficiency of the proposed prevention strategy inputted into RAMS. The proposed prevention budget is then compared to the savings in suppression with the prevention plan and a benefit-cost ratio is derived. Funding for the local program will not exceed a 1:1 ratio, or an even 'bang for the buck'. Chapter 18 goes into more detail regarding budget development.

In the Assessment portion of RAMS, a risk and hazard analysis of the entire planning/management unit, i.e., the entire fire planning unit (FPU), the fire management units (FMU) that compose the boundaries of the Reservation, and the communities-at-risk (CAR) had to be entered. The Prevention tab, likewise, had to be populated with newly identified strategies using the above FPA related boundaries, as opposed to the old fire management zone, representative locations and compartment data. The Prevention tab data is summarized via the general and specific actions, i.e., the man-hours that are estimated to address expected/anticipated prevention related endeavors, and are added up in RAMS. Community Actions are not automatically summarized with the General and Specific Actions in RAMS. These hours must be manually added to provide the overall workload analysis. Whatever workload that is entered is added up and converts to a portion of a fulltime equivalent (FTE) staff. This figure is then compared to the effectiveness of the prevention strategy, via RAMS computation, a figure of 12.10 %, for PLANI, or 2010 and the first year of prevention funding, and then multiplied by the mean cost per start over the last seven years of fire data via WFMI and FFS (2002-2008). As has been stated, the national BIA prevention program budget has already been capped. Any new programs will have to compete for these funds with programs already existing and other newly developed WFPP's. Funding will not exceed the 12.10 % effectiveness of the prevention strategies entered into RAMS.

Again, this is for the first year of funding, or PLANI-2010. Since the B:C ratio is greater than 1:1 for all five years of the Plan, complete funding for the Plan is being requested. Funding at the national level will go to proposed WFPPs that have the greatest benefit for the proposed cost, i.e., are expected to reduce the most human-caused starts with the lowest proposed program budget. Again, the discussion of this process is gone into in much greater detail in Chapters 17 and 18.



## DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

### A. LAND OWNERSHIP, LOCATION AND SIZE

The planning unit considered for this prevention plan is described as the Southeast Arizona, SW\_AZ\_001, Fire Planning Unit (FPU). It encompasses a vast portion of the Sonoran Desert that is surrounded by the Colorado River far to the west, the Boot Heel of New Mexico to the east, the White Mountain Apache Reservation to the north and the International Mexican Border to the south. The Coronado National Forest, the Cabeza Prieta and Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuges, Saguaro and Organ Pipe National Monuments and the Barry Goldwater Missile Range are immediate neighbors within this FPU. The BLM also has vast holdings here. **The mean elevation for the reservation is 2,500' and the yearly precipitation mean is under 8". ?????**

**DESCRIBE THE CONCEPTS/WORKINGS OF THE SCA TRIBAL (COUNCIL) DISTRICTS HERE AND WHAT AFFECT THEIR GOVERNANCE MAY HAVE ON PREVENTION STRATEGIES WITHIN THEIR JURISDICTIONS.**

See **APPENDIX 6-A-1** for a jurisdictional map of southeastern Arizona.

**County emergency response plans for your counties? Who is the key contact for these plans re the Reservation and how is the tribe/agency being included as a partner? Ask Norbert who is the lead for this whole area re the TERC. The WFPP should be a major player in this mitigation plan for southern Arizona. Is your Zone (Gateway?) a member of any kind of emergency management plan, thus representing the Tribe?**

**Any other statistics and info about the area should go in this section. Add what you like. Population of the reservation, square miles, employment, major employer, etc. ????? Success/drop-out rate of the youth at San Carlos High School would be very helpful.**

### B. FIRE OCCURRENCE AND HISTORICAL DATA

Fire history for the Reservation has been derived from the wildland fire management inventory (WFMI) which is managed by BLM oversight at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC). WFMI has replaced the old SafeSACS system and is only as good as the information submitted via the field 1202 reports by Dispatch and Fire Suppression staff charged with this responsibility. Again, this federal reporting system is only as good as the data submitted to it by

the local Unit. See **APPENDIX 6-B-1** for the WFMI composite summary for 2002-2008 for complete reports for both lightning and human-caused starts.

For fire seasons 2002 through 2008, the Reservation experienced 1,997 human-caused starts and burning 7,890 acres. Of these starts, 913, or almost 46%, are indicated as 'Incendiary', that is intentional and/or malicious. 'Miscellaneous' posted 505 starts for 25%, and 'Juveniles' had 358 starts for 18%. See **APPENDIX 6-B-2** for General Cause Starts. See **APPENDIX 6-B-3** for General Cause Acreage breakdown for the Reservation. The large number of starts for these three categories might indicate that 1) there has not been, and still is not, a holistic and cohesive protocol for investigating and reporting the massive amount of 'questionable' starts on the Reservation, and 2) there is a great need to train up more carded and experienced wildland investigators on the Reservation that can work with the IA staff and their field report preparation for the 1202 submittals. With extra Prevention staff funded by the national prevention budget, this situation could be more successfully addressed.

This Staff recommends that a complete inventory of all IA resources, to include the Bordertown fire departments of Ft. Thomas and Globe, that respond to starts on any portion of the reservation, be made so as to determine what their first responder capabilities are in regard to the origin and cause investigation. This would improve the prevention strategies for the reservation and possibly lead to better investigation and prosecution of suspects.

There have been 211 starts attributed to Campfires, Smoking, Fire Use and Equipment usage, all of which can be better controlled with a permitting system. Chapter 16 will go into more detail on this. This is a very important item that must be addressed, i.e., reducing these preventable starts. Also, with more staff being trained up in Origin and Cause Determination, and especially the 'First Responders' course, FI-110, it is expected that the number of miscellaneous starts will continue to be more accurately identified, thus leading to more effective prevention strategy planning. As has, and will continue to be, been pointed out, the huge challenge for reducing the 'Incendiary' and 'Juveniles' caused categories will remain the responsibility of all stakeholders on the Reservation, both Agency and Tribal employees, both Tribal and non-Tribal members. Almost 64% of all human-caused wildfires at San Carlos are delinquent and/or dysfunctional in nature. This will be the greatest challenge of the Prevention staff, that of identifying and reducing these starts.

### SCA, General Cause-# of Starts, 2002-2008 (7 Fire Seasons)

SCA-H58	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL	June 15/09
Campfire	8	4		2	6	3	1	24	1
Smoking	27		10	12	2		1	52	1
Fire Use	49	27	15	18	1	4		114	2
Incendiary	127	41	86	420	76	81	82	913	17
Equipment	5	4	2	4	1	3	2	21	2
Railroads	2	1	1	2		1	1	8	
Juveniles	34	23	73	89	44	24	71	358	37
Miscellaneous	59	137	163	100	12	18	18	507	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>75</b>

## SCA, General Cause-Acres Burned, 2002-2008 (7 Fire Seasons)

SCA-H58	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL	June 15/09
Campfire	4.8	0.5		0.8	2.7	0.3	0.1	9.2	0.1
Smoking	65.7		19.00	14.3	0.2		0.5	99.7	9
Fire Use	22.6	14.7	9.6	25.7	0.1	475.6		548.3	0.2
Incendiary	121.2	47.1	187.4	931.2	174.9	3659.2	46.7	5167.7	19
Equipment	1.2	209.8	2	5.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	219.1	50.8
Railroads	0.9	0.1	3.5	1.1		0.1	0.1	5.8	
Juveniles	33.3	14.6	93.1	621.7	54.8	325.1	82.1	1224.7	40.6
Miscellaneous	82.2	101.3	147.4	267	3.5	2.5	11.1	615	11.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>331.9</b>	<b>388.1</b>	<b>462.00</b>	<b>1866.9</b>	<b>236.3</b>	<b>4463.3</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>7889.5</b>	<b>131</b>

## **FIRE PLANNING UNIT, FIRE MANAGEMENT UNIT AND FIRE WORKLOAD AREA DESIGN CRITERIA**

As of this writing (Summer 2009) the fire planning unit (FPU) that includes the Reservation is 'Southeast Arizona', SW\_AZ\_001. See **APPENDIX 7-A**. This is derived from the fire program analysis (FPA) process. The FPU is replacing the terminology of the fire management zone (FMZ) of the original fire management plan development exercise of almost ten years ago under FMPA. It might be more closely related to the term 'Zone' as far as its geographical bounds are concerned. Its designation is geographical and political (as described in **6-A**), i.e., the Colorado River FPU on the west, the Mexican Border on the south, the White Mountains FPU on the north, and the New Mexico southern desert FPU on the east, a management parcel of 14,640,737 acres (per the BIA-FPA representative).

In this WFPP exercise, the fire management unit (FMU) also replaces the fire management zone, and in reality comes closest to comparison with the old FMZ.

- 1- FWA\_SCA\_EE
- 2- FWA\_SCA\_Sonoran
- 3- FWA\_SCA\_WUI

The FMUs for this planning unit are synonymous with the fire workload areas (FWA). These terms in turn are most closely comparable to the old compartment and representative locations utilized in the first FMP in 2003. These three FMUs/FWAs comprise the 1,851,088 acres of the San Carlos Reservation. So, again, for this exercise, the jargon of FMU, FWA, compartment and representative locations are all one and the same geographic area.

## **FIRE MANAGEMENT UNIT (FMU) AND FIRE WORKLOAD AREA (FWA) ASSESSMENT RATING**

As stated in Chapter 7, the term fire management unit (FMU) is being utilized in this WFPP planning process as opposed to the term of fire management zone (FMZ) in the original fire management plan planning process (FMPA) of ten years ago. FMU is the term utilized and recognized in the FPA process and is utilized in this WFPP and RAMS synthesis. The FMUs used in this plan are, again:

- FWA\_SCA\_EE
- FWA\_SCA\_Sonoran
- FWA\_SCA\_WUI

These three FMUs/FWAs combine the entirety of the Reservation.

See **APPENDIX 8-A** for a map of the jurisdictions of the three FMUs.

Again, the FMUs for the Southeast Arizona FPU replaces the old compartment/representative location terminology of the old FMP process within the context of FPA. The FMU assessment includes the major geographic bounds of the reservation and these bounds are utilized in the 'Specific Actions' entered into RAMS. RAMS automatically summarizes the risks and hazards of the FMU that were utilized as to high, moderate and low, i.e., stating which specific categories are in danger from the effects of wildfire.

There are six categories of evaluation for the assessment:

- 1- Fuels Hazards
- 2- Ignition Risk
- 3- Fire History
- 4- Catastrophic Fire Potential
- 5- Value-at-Risk of the geographical area
- 6- Protection Capability

The WUI FMU ranked an overall 'High', the upper elevation of the 'EE' rated 'Moderate' and the Sonoran component rated 'Low' at risk from wildfire.

See **APPENDIX 8-B** for the RAMS printout of the assessment summary for the FMU utilized in this planning process. The RAMS mdb CD that is included with this WFPP provides the detail for each of the above categories and it is also available in the Word document on the CD.

## COMMUNITY LISTING, ASSESSMENT AND RANKING

Communities-at-Risk (CAR) and Communities-of-Interest/Concern were entered into the Assessment tab of RAMS via data provided by Tribal and Agency Fire and Land Management staff. The workload, via man-hours, to mitigate wildfire dangers, i.e., the prevention strategies for the individual communities, were then entered into the Prevention tab under Community Actions.

Under the Federal Register of August 2001, there were but four (4) SCA communities with the designation of CAR:

- 1- Cutter (the neighborhood including the landing strip and Apache Gold)
- 2- Peridot
- 3- Point of Pines (the vast camping and recreation areas of the Reservation)
- 4- San Carlos

See **APPENDIX 9-A** for this listing.

Another listing of CARs was developed by Tribal/Bureau collaboration and published on December 1, 2000. They were the same four communities.  
See **APPENDIX 9-B**.

- 1- Cutter
- 2- Peridot
- 3- Point of Pines
- 4- San Carlos

There were originally four WUI 'centroids' entered for the initial FPA planning process in 2005. That has expanded to 14 (per the Prevention Technician and the Agency GIS Specialist, **APPENDIX 9-C**) with the latest RAMS edition of summer 2009. The 'hubs' for the 'clusters' or 'outliers' for the WUI communities of the Reservation are:

- 1- San Carlos/Peridot, to include all of its neighborhoods,
- 2- Coolidge Dam Lake Store, to include the Glen Bylas Ranch,
- 3- Cutter/North and South Globe, including Apache Gold Resort/Casino
- 4- Seneca, including recreational and residential areas
- 5- Calva/Bylas, including the Black Rock Ranch
- 6- R-100 Ranch Headquarters, including the Ash Creek Ranches and Slaughter Mountain Ranch Headquarters,
- 7- Point of Pines Campgrounds and Facilities, including the Black River Pump Station, the Clover Camps and the IDT Ranch Headquarters

See **APPENDIX 9-D** for a map locating the WUI communities.

Again, the above communities/neighborhoods within the Reservation were originally identified by the Tribal/Agency staff involved in the RAMS exercise, June 2009. These communities were entered into RAMS and were assessed as to:

- 1- fuels hazard around the community
- 2- ignition risks in proximity to the community
- 3- the fire history, both lightning and human-caused starts
- 4- catastrophic fire potential, i.e., the likelihood of destruction
- 5- property and natural values of the community
- 6- protection capability, i.e., initial attack response time

RAMS automatically tallies the adjectives selected and then gives a rather subjective ranking of high-moderate-low to each of the communities. Communities ranked 'high' would tend to warrant more prevention strategy endeavors and man-hour input than a community ranked 'low' according to the 'Calculated Priority' by RAMS. For example, the values at risk may rank extremely high, while on the other hand the fire history may rank extremely low, that is, very few wildfires have ever occurred at this location and the likelihood of a catastrophic fire going through the community is unlikely.

See **APPENDIX 9-E** for the community assessment summary from RAMS.



## PREVENTION STRATEGY, OPTIONS AND ACTIONS

This section is where the Tribal and Agency fire management staff choose what their campaign against human-caused starts will be focused on, and how much time, effort and energy they will spend throughout the next five years on these strategies. Under the Prevention tab of RAMS there is a link of 'Prevention Program Options'. For this WFPP, the following options have been entered:

- 1- HIST, or the Historical Prevention Program. Wildland fire management on the Reservation had not had a formal prevention program prior to the advent of the National Fire Plan (NFP) in 2000-2001, nor had most other units nationwide. Activities and events had surely taken place, but more as a collateral duty. As with most programs nationwide, there is very little documentation as to what actually took place so as to reduce human-caused starts. As a result there is very little actual 'action' man-hours entered for the General and Specific Actions and none for PLANI-PLANV.
- 2- CURR, or the Current Prevention Program currently taking place on the Reservation. Funding for an official program was first received in 2005, but a fulltime technician was not identified until 2006. This staff is a Tribal employee and has been working fulltime on prevention duties since spring of 2006. Much progress has been made in this time to reduce human-caused starts and this is indicated in all of the 'Actions' entries. Only one FTE, GS 6 equivalent, staff has been funded since 2006. It is obvious to all that this simply is not enough manpower to address the prevention needs at San Carlos.
- 3- PLANI, or FY10, is the proposed prevention endeavor for fiscal year 2010. This strategy option is entered into the General, Specific and Community Actions. Additional funding via increased FTE manhours are entered into PLANI for the first year of new funding, FY'10. This will be shown in the General, Specific and Community Actions.
- 4- PLANII-PLANV, or 2011-2014. These are the proposed strategies for the following four years of program funding.

**APPENDIX 17-B** breaks down all of the manhours for all of the prevention program options.

See **APPENDIX 10-A** for the RAMS printout of the strategy options for the WFPP.

## GENERAL ACTIONS

These prevention strategies are generic for the entire planning unit (Southeast Arizona, SW\_AZ\_001) and might be considered as San Carlos' contribution to the prevention cause for the greater good throughout this geographic area. Another way of looking at the General Actions would be that of an 'in-kind contribution' to the entire FPU. While surely deriving benefit from the participation to the FPU, this is not the major goal of such contribution of man-hours by the prevention staff. Again, it is for the greater good. Examples might include the participation at the Gila County Fair, Parade and Rodeo, and participating in Natural Resources Day at the University of Arizona, or Eastern Arizona University in Thatcher, where Tribal Fire Management prepares a float, mans a booth with displays and handouts and where they stage a 'Defensible Space' demonstration. It is one large event or occurrence that happens once a year and will draw visitors from all over southeastern Arizona, if not the entire Southwest. Involvement in these off-Reservation events has been minimal in the past and it must be pursued in the future so as to advertise the Prevention Program and the cross-jurisdictional collaboration that is required from the National Fire Plan and the Fire Program Analysis. Another example of the Tribe's contribution to the FPU, and the greater good, would be that of the Prevention Technician participating on a state-wide Wildfire Prevention-Education Team that may be based in the Tucson or Safford area and then reaching out to communities in and around the FPU.

The General Actions are broken up into four categories:

- 1- Education – See **Appendix 11-A**
- 2- Engineering – See **Appendix 11-B**
- 3- Law Enforcement – See **Appendix 11-C**
- 4- Administration – See **Appendix 11-D**

As mentioned in Chapter 10, Prevention Options, there were seven options cited: historical, current and PLANI through PLANV, or 2010 through 2014. RAMS tallies automatically the man-hours for what used to be done, what is being done right now, and what the WFPP proposes for the future. Though certain prevention activities have indeed taken place at SCA over the years, very little has been a cohesive, planned endeavor, until the last three years or 2006, and as such there are few records/documentation that are kept. Year one funding, or Plan I (See **Appendix 11-E** for option man-hour comparisons), has 1,405 man-hours of prevention related activities entered into it. This equates to more than half a year commitment of one FTE staff to the greater FPU in events and projects aimed at reaching the greater good of the population of southeastern Arizona with the prevention message. For 2011-2014, the proposed contribution

to the FPU in man-hours would decrease by just more than one payperiod as the new prevention plan solidifies its strategies and more specific effort and energy are identified as being worthwhile to contribute to the interagency effort. This is a major time block of commitment from the Tribe/Agency to the interagency endeavor for Wildfire Prevention for the FPA process, but again, this FPU covers most all of southern Arizona. This FPU is very vast and diverse and it is a worthy endeavor for San Carlos to contribute fully to the goal of wise and effective wildfire prevention endeavors with its cross jurisdictional neighbors.

## GENERAL ACTIONS - ALL STRATEGY OPTIONS

Tabulated from RAMS

	CURR	PLANI	PLANII	PLANIII	PLANIV	PLANV	SUM	MEAN
EDUCATION	109	912	867	873	881	890	4423	884.6
ENGINEERING		240	240	240	240	240	1200	240
LAW								
ENFORCMENT	24	53	37	37	37	37	201	40.2
ADMINISTRATION	56	200	140	140	140	140	760	152
Total	189	1405	1284	1290	1298	1307	6584	1316.8

## SPECIFIC ACTIONS

These actions are those directly related to the fire management units (again, synonymous in this exercise with fire workload area and compartments) of the Reservation as a whole. These actions are geared specifically for the Reservation alone. They are more precise in the strategies proposed to reduce human-caused starts on the Reservation. The manhours entered for these actions are NOT one and the same for the community actions. This workload is aimed at the geographical bounds of the FMUs that actually surround the WUI environments, i.e., outside the community bounds.

See **APPENDIX 12-A** for the cumulative specific actions for all strategy options for the Reservation. The detailed tabulation for every category under the headings below can be found in **APPENDIX 12-B**, as well as the RAMS final report and mdb file on the CD attached to this WFPP.

There are seven broad headings of strategy/tactics listed in the Specific Actions that are geared toward the FMUs:

- 1- Patrol
- 2- Signs
- 3- Law Enforcement
- 4- Hazards
- 5- Public Contact
- 6- Inspections
- 7- Administration

Again, see **APPENDIX 8-A** for the map of the FMUs where these specific actions are targeted.

## SPECIFIC ACTIONS - THREE (3) FMUs SUMMARIZED

	HIST	CURR	PLAN I	PLAN II	PLAN III	PLAN IV	PLAN V	5-SUM	5-MEAN
<b>Patrol</b>		176	188	188	188	188	188	940	<b>188</b>
<b>Signs</b>	120	240	240	240	240	240	240	1200	<b>240</b>
<b>Law Enforcement</b>		187	186	186	186	186	186	930	<b>186</b>
<b>Hazards</b>		380	440	430	430	430	430	2160	<b>432</b>
<b>Public Contact</b>		55	54	54	54	54	54	270	<b>54</b>
<b>Inspections</b>		261	276	276	276	276	276	1380	<b>277</b>
<b>Administraton</b>		34	42	34	34	34	34	178	<b>42</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>1426</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>7058</b>	<b>1419</b>

## SPECIFIC ACTIONS - FIRE MANAGEMENT UNITS (FMUs)

### FWA\_SCA\_EE

Group	Action	Unit	Hours	HIST	CURR	PLANI	PLANII	PLANIII
PATROL								
Patrol	When Danger of Risk Dictates	Days	4		30	30	30	30
SIGNS								
Maintenance	Maintain Existing Signs	Each	6	10	10	12	12	12
Construction	Build Additional Signs	Each	12	5	8	8	8	8
LAW								
ENFORCEMENT								
Issue Cite/Warn	1 Hr per Incident	Each	1		15	20	20	20
Court Appearan	8 Hr per Case	Each	8		1	2	2	2
Fire Unk Suspect	8 Hr per Investigation	Each	8		1	2	2	2
Known Suspect	5 Days per Case	Each	40		1	2	2	2
Fire Invst - PFI	4 Hr per Investigation	Each	4		8	2	2	2
HAZARDS								
Recurring Proj.	10 Days per year	Each	80		2	3	3	3
Special Project	# of Hours	Hour	1		40	20	20	20
PUBLIC CONTACT								
Individual	15 Minutes per Contact	Each	0.25		12	8	8	8
Group	3 Hours per Contact	Each	3		4	4	4	4
Key People	2 Hours per Contact	Each	2		4	5	5	5
INSPECTIONS								
Electronic Site	4 Hours per Site Initial	Each	4		2	2	2	2
Residence	.5 Hour Initial	Each	0.5		8	10	10	10
Residence	.25 Hour Followup	Each	0.25		8	10	10	10
Powerline	1 Mile per Hour	Mile	1		20	20	20	20
Railroad	10 Milies per Hour	Mile	1					
Resorts/Camps	4 Hours per Site Initial	Each	4		6	8	8	8
Resorts/Camps	2 Hour Follow-up	Each	2		4	4	4	4
Sites-Other	4 Hours per Site Initial	Each	4					
Improved CG	1 Hour Annually	Each	1		20	20	20	20
Unimproved CG	15 Minutes Individual Unit	Each	0.25		40	32	32	32
Special Risk	8 Hour Inspect/Prob Analysis	Each	8					
Timber Sales	2 Hour Initial	Each	2		16	16	16	16
Timber Sales	1 Hour Follow-up	Each	1		8	8	8	8
Sawmills	4 Hour Initial	Each	4		2	2	2	2
Sawmills	2 Hour Follow-up	Each	2		2	2	2	2
Mining Operation	4 Hour Initial	Each	4					
Mining Operation	4 Hour Follow-up	Each	4					

Gas/Oil Wells	1 Hour Initial	Each	1	8	8	8	8
Gas/Oil Wells	.5 Hour Follow-up	Each	0.5	8	8	8	8
Large Construction	4 Hours Initial	Each	4	2	2	2	2
Large Construction	2 Hour Follow-up	Each	2	2	2	2	2
Small Construction	2 Hours Total	Each	2	4	4	4	4
Dumps	1 Hour per Dump	Each	1	10	1	1	1
Spark Arrestors	.5 Hour	Each	0.5	4	4	4	4
Burning Permit	.5 Hour per Inspection	Each	0.5	4	2	2	2
Target Range	2 Hours Total	Each	2				
ADMINISTRATION							
Recruit/Supervise	Volunteer Groups/Individuals	Hours	0.15	8	16	16	16
Planning	Compartment Specific Plan	Each	8	1	2	2	2



PLANIV PLANV

30 30

12 12  
8 8

below

20 20  
2 2  
2 2  
2 2  
2 2

3 3  
20 20

8 8  
4 4  
5 5

2 2  
10 10  
10 10  
20 20

8 8  
4 4

20 20  
32 32

16 16  
8 8  
2 2  
2 2

8	8
8	8
2	2
2	2
4	4
1	1
4	4
2	2

16	16
2	2

## SPECIFIC ACTIONS - FIRE MANAGEMENT UNITS (FMUs)

### FWA\_SCA\_EE

Group	Action	Unit	Hours	HIST	CURR	I	II	III	IV	V
PATROL										
Patrol	When Danger of Risk Dictates	Days	4			30	30	30	30	30
SIGNS										
Maintenance	Maintain Existing Signs	Each	6	10		10	12	12	12	12
Construction	Build Additional Signs	Each	12	5		8	8	8	8	8
LAW										
ENFORCEMENT										
Issue Cite/Warn	1 Hr per Incident	Each	1			15	20	20	20	20
Court Appearan	8 Hr per Case	Each	8			1	2	2	2	2
Fire Unk Suspect	8 Hr per Investigation	Each	8			1	2	2	2	2
Known Suspect	5 Days per Case	Each	40			1	2	2	2	2
Fire Invst - PFI	4 Hr per Investigation	Each	4			8	2	2	2	2
HAZARDS										
Recurring Proj.	10 Days per year	Each	80			2	3	3	3	3
Special Project	# of Hours	Hour	1			40	20	20	20	20
PUBLIC CONTACT										
Individual	15 Minutes per Contact	Each	0.25			12	8	8	8	8
Group	3 Hours per Contact	Each	3			4	4	4	4	4
Key People	2 Hours per Contact	Each	2			4	5	5	5	5
INSPECTIONS										
Electronic Site	4 Hours per Site Initial	Each	4			2	2	2	2	2
Residence	.5 Hour Initial	Each	0.5			8	10	10	10	10
Residence	.25 Hour Followup	Each	0.25			8	10	10	10	10
Powerline	1 Mile per Hour	Mile	1			20	20	20	20	20
Railroad	10 Milies per Hour	Mile	1							
Resorts/Camps	4 Hours per Site Initial	Each	4			6	8	8	8	8
Resorts/Camps	2 Hour Follow-up	Each	2			4	4	4	4	4
Sites-Other	4 Hours per Site Initial	Each	4							
Improved CG	1 Hour Annually	Each	1			20	20	20	20	20
Unimproved CG	15 Minutes Individual Unit	Each	0.25			40	32	32	32	32
Special Risk	8 Hour Inspect/Prob Analysis	Each	8							
Timber Sales	2 Hour Initial	Each	2			16	16	16	16	16
Timber Sales	1 Hour Follow-up	Each	1			8	8	8	8	8
Sawmills	4 Hour Initial	Each	4			2	2	2	2	2
Sawmills	2 Hour Follow-up	Each	2			2	2	2	2	2
Mining Operation	4 Hour Initial	Each	4							

Mining Operation	4 Hour Follow-up	Each	4							
Gas/Oil Wells	1 Hour Initial	Each	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Gas/Oil Wells	.5 Hour Follow-up	Each	0.5	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Large Construction	4 Hours Initial	Each	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Large Construction	2 Hour Follow-up	Each	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Small Construction	2 Hours Total	Each	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Dumps	1 Hour per Dump	Each	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	
Spark Arrestors	.5 Hour	Each	0.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Burning Permit	.5 Hour per Inspection	Each	0.5	4	2	2	2	2	2	
Target Range	2 Hours Total	Each	2							
ADMINISTRATION										
Recruit/Supervise	Volunteer Groups/Individuals	Hours	0.15	8	16	16	16	16	16	
Planning	Compartment Specific Plan	Each	8	1	2	2	2	2	2	

-20% Curr (hours)		FY10 (i.e. I)
96	120	120
0	0	0
0	0	0
48	60	72
76.8	96	96
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
12	15	20
6.4	8	16
6.4	8	16
32	40	80
25.6	32	8
0	0	0
0	0	0
128	160	240
32	40	20
0	0	0
0	0	0
2.4	3	2
9.6	12	12
6.4	8	10
0	0	0
0	0	0
6.4	8	8
3.2	4	5
1.6	2	2.5
16	20	20
0	0	0
19.2	24	32
6.4	8	8
0	0	0
16	20	20
8	10	8
0	0	0
25.6	32	32
6.4	8	8
6.4	8	8
3.2	4	4
0	0	0

0	0	0
6.4	8	8
3.2	4	4
6.4	8	8
3.2	4	4
6.4	8	8
8	10	1
1.6	2	2
1.6	2	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0.96	1.2	2.4
6.4	8	16
	805.2	921.9

## SPECIFIC ACTIONS - FIRE MANAGEMENT UNITS (FMUs)

### FWA\_SCA\_Sonoran

Group	Action	Unit	Hours	CURR	I	II	III	IV	V	CURR (hou
PATROL										
Patrol	When Danger o Days		4	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
										0
SIGNS										0
Maintenance	Maintain Existir	Each	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Construction	Build Additional	Each	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	24
										0
LAW										0
ENFORCEMENT										0
Issue Cite/Warn	1 Hr per Incider	Each	1	8	10	10	10	10	10	8
Court Appearan	8 Hr per Case	Each	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Fire Unk Suspect	8 Hr per Investi	Each	8							0
Known Suspect	5 Days per Case	Each	40	1						40
Fire Invst - PFI	4 Hr per Investi	Each	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	8
										0
HAZARDS										0
Recurring Proj.	10 Days per yea	Each	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	80
Special Project	# of Hours	Hour	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
										0
PUBLIC CONTACT										0
Individual	15 Minutes per	Each	0.25	10	8	8	8	8	8	2.5
Group	3 Hours per Cor	Each	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	6
Key People	2 Hours per Cor	Each	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	6
										0
INSPECTIONS										0
Electronic Site	4 Hours per Site	Each	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	8
Residence	.5 Hour Initial	Each	0.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Residence	.25 Hour Follow	Each	0.25	1	2	2	2	2	2	0.25
Powerline	1 Mile per Hour	Mile	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Railroad	10 Milies per Hr	Mile	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	3
Resorts/Camps	4 Hours per Site	Each	4							0
Resorts/Camps	2 Hour Follow-u	Each	2							0
Sites-Other	4 Hours per Site	Each	4							0
Improved CG	1 Hour Annually	Each	1							0
Unimproved CG	15 Minutes Indi	Each	0.25	20	24	24	24	24	24	5
Special Risk	8 Hour Inspect/	Each	8							0
Timber Sales	2 Hour Initial	Each	2							0
Timber Sales	1 Hour Follow-u	Each	1							0
Sawmills	4 Hour Initial	Each	4							0
Sawmills	2 Hour Follow-u	Each	2							0
Mining Operation	4 Hour Initial	Each	4							0

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

## SPECIFIC ACTIONS - FIRE MANAGEMENT UNITS (FMUs)

### FWA\_SCA\_WUI

Group	Action	Unit	Hours	CURR	I	II	III	IV	V
PATROL									
Patrol	When Danger of Risk Dictates	Days	4	12	15	15	15	15	15
SIGNS									
Maintenance	Maintain Existing Signs	Each	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
Construction	Build Additional Signs	Each	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
LAW									
ENFORCEMENT									
Issue Cite/Warn	1 Hr per Incident	Each	1	4	4	4	4	4	4
Court Appearan	8 Hr per Case	Each	8						
Fire Unk Suspect	8 Hr per Investigation	Each	8						
Known Suspect	5 Days per Case	Each	40						
Fire Invst - PFI	4 Hr per Investigation	Each	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
HAZARDS									
Recurring Proj.	10 Days per year	Each	80	1	1	1	1	1	1
Special Project	# of Hours	Hour	1	10	10				
PUBLIC CONTACT									
Individual	15 Minutes per Contact	Each	0.25	20	24	24	24	24	24
Group	3 Hours per Contact	Each	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Key People	2 Hours per Contact	Each	2	3	4	4	4	4	4
INSPECTIONS									
Electronic Site	4 Hours per Site Initial	Each	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Residence	.5 Hour Initial	Each	0.5						
Residence	.25 Hour Followup	Each	0.25						
Powerline	1 Mile per Hour	Mile	1	4	4	4	4	4	4
Railroad	10 Milies per Hour	Mile	1	6	8	8	8	8	8
Resorts/Camps	4 Hours per Site Initial	Each	4						
Resorts/Camps	2 Hour Follow-up	Each	2						
Sites-Other	4 Hours per Site Initial	Each	4						
Improved CG	1 Hour Annually	Each	1						
Unimproved CG	15 Minutes Individual Unit	Each	0.25	6	8	8	8	8	8
Special Risk	8 Hour Inspect/Prob Analysis	Each	8						
Timber Sales	2 Hour Initial	Each	2						
Timber Sales	1 Hour Follow-up	Each	1						
Sawmills	4 Hour Initial	Each	4						
Sawmills	2 Hour Follow-up	Each	2						
Mining Operation	4 Hour Initial	Each	4	2	4	4	4	4	4

Mining Operation	4 Hour Follow-up	Each	4								
Gas/Oil Wells	1 Hour Initial	Each	1	4	10	10	10	10	10		
Gas/Oil Wells	.5 Hour Follow-up	Each	0.5	4	5	5	5	5	5		
Large Construction	4 Hours Initial	Each	4								
Large Construction	2 Hour Follow-up	Each	2								
Small Construction	2 Hours Total	Each	2								
Dumps	1 Hour per Dump	Each	1	12	12	12	12	12	12		
Spark Arrestors	.5 Hour	Each	0.5								
Burning Permit	.5 Hour per Inspection	Each	0.5								
Target Range	2 Hours Total	Each	2								

#### ADMINISTRATION

Recruit/Supervise	Volunteer Groups/Individuals	Hours	0.15								
Planning	Compartment Specific Plan	Each	8	1	1	1	1	1	1		



0	0	0
4	10	3.2
2	2.5	1.6
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
12	12	9.6
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
8	8	6.4
272.5	301.5	

## COMMUNITY ACTIONS

These are prevention strategies and tasks to be performed in the specific communities and neighborhoods throughout the Reservation. These endeavors are above and beyond the tasks entered into the 'General' and 'Specific' actions for the entire fire planning unit and the entire Reservation. Man-hours for these actions were tallied only for the current program (CURR) and for PLANI-PLANV, or 2010 through 2014. This is the timeframe for this proposed re-write of the prevention program. The total man-hours entered for all of the community actions for the seven (7) communities/neighborhood groupings listed most at risk on the Reservation by Tribal and Agency staff for the first year of the new WFPP implementation (PLANI-2010) is 2,488 hours, or 1.2 FTE. See **APPENDIX 13-A** for strategy breakdown for the Current Plan through PLANV, or 2014, for the seven grouped communities. The first year's (PLANI-2010) efforts are concentrated on establishing key contacts and promoting community education and stakeholder development.

This means that the Prevention Staff at San Carlos will spend just under one half of their entire time (2,488 hours out of 5,319) and effort working on tasks directly affecting these seven community groupings and their residents for the first year of funding, or 2010. These tabulations are also found in the Reports-Prevention-Community Actions tab of RAMS.

The additional workload man-hours identified for the prevention-related tasks for these seven communities are to be added manually to the workload entered for the General (FPU) and Specific (FMU) Actions. The workload analysis and the benefit-cost comparisons will be discussed in more detail in chapters 17 and 18.

It is imperative to understand that the 'Community Actions' are above and beyond the General and Specific Actions in that they target a very specific community, or a neighborhood therein (such as Seven-Mile or Jurassic Park), that was not addressed specifically within the other actions for the Reservation and the Southeast Arizona fire planning unit.

## COMMUNITY ACTION WORKLOAD-CUMULATIVE

### CURRENT Through 2014

ACTIONS	CURR	2010-PLAN I	2011-PLAN II	2012-PLAN III	2013-PLAN IV	2014-PLAN V
Media Contacts	48	99	99	99	99	99
Volunteer Plan	0	120	0	0	0	0
VFD Training	40	116	116	116	136	136
Mitigation Program	40	184	184	184	184	184
Prepare Mitigation Plan	0	144	0	0	0	0
Level I Mit. Implement	0	80	320	320	320	320
Level II Mit. Implement	0	0	40	40	40	40
School Programs	72	184	184	184	184	184
Fire Ed Materials Order	2	4	4	4	4	4
Design Printed Materials	16	96	96	64	64	64
Exhibit Displays	80	304	310	310	304	304
Contact Homeowner Group	56	128	144	144	128	128
Contact Key Person	54	116	118	120	122	124
Structure Assessment	16	56	56	56	56	56
Stakeholder Meetings	4	68	68	68	68	68
Wildfire Notification	21	45	45	45	45	45
Community Partnership	0	80	80	80	80	80
Residential Assessment	32	72	72	66	67	67
Rural Fire Assistance	0	80	80	80	80	80
Community Mit. Plan	0	80	0	0	0	0
Community Involvement	48	256	256	256	256	256
Prevention Prog in Place		16	16	16	16	16
Community Cost Share	32	160	160	160	160	160
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>2488</b>	<b>2448</b>	<b>2412</b>	<b>2413</b>	<b>2415</b>





265.95

1003.118

57760

## FUELS PROJECTS AND TREATMENTS

Fuels projects, primarily those in proximity to the wildland-urban interface, are an integral component of any prevention plan for a community that may be in harms way due to wildland fire. With proper and wise planning, these projects can, and have, reduce the impact of an oncoming wildfire on a community downwind. The effect and inclusion of the San Carlos Fuels Program on their Reservation is also to be considered in light of the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) funding allocation into the future. Immediate past, current and immediate future fuels projects must be listed for the Reservation for the WFPP to be considered an equivalent to the primarily non-Federal lands' community wildfire protection plan (CWPP). A vast history of various fuels treatments have been pursued on the Reservation for years. All projects, activities and treatments must be entered into the National Fire Plan Operations Reporting System (NFPORS), to include all appropriate NEPA documentation, to receive fuels funding from NIFC.

The Project Name entered into NFPORS is related to a specific plot of ground/location on the Reservation. That project may have numerous treatments, and activities, attached to it over a number of years. A treatment is just that, an actual physical manipulation of the land and vegetation on that parcel of land. An activity is largely a passive task involving planning, preparation, evaluation and monitoring for the treatment. These treatments address the same acreage assigned to that project. One project may have numerous treatments and activities attached to the same parcel of land over an extended timeframe while still benefiting one specific community. Treatments include:

- 1- Thinning
- 2- Broadcast burning
- 3- Lopping
- 4- Scattering
- 5- Hand Piling
- 6- Mechanical piling
- 7- Delimbing
- 8- Hauling (away from the site)
- 9- Pile Burning
- 10- Machine mastication
- 11- Chemical (herbicide)
- 12- Shredding
- 13- Chipping
- 14- Seeding
- 15- Mowing
- 16- Extraction
- 17- Combination of any of the above

Examples of activities would include monitoring the effects of a specific treatment and preparation of NEPA documentation, such as Endangered Species Act (ESA) studies and Environmental Assessment preparation.

See **APPENDIX 14-A** for a list of NFPORS projects, treatments, communities meant to protect, acreage, completion dates, etc., **for FY03 through FY10**. This data will also be available on the CD developed for this WFPP.

Project	Treatment	Type	Status	Planned Initiation	Planned Dir. Cost	Planned Accompl.	Actual Accompl.	Last Modified
2009 San Carlos Bronco Gulch	2009 San Carlos Bronco Gulch Rx	Broadcast Burn (Non-WUI)	Planned Approved	10/1/2008	\$6,500	100		10/11/2008
2009 San Carlos Hilltop A&B Rx	2009 San Carlos Hilltop A&B Rx	Broadcast Burn (Non-WUI)	Initiated Approved	10/1/2008	\$36,000	1,200	2,913	11/3/2008
San Carlos Dove Tank	Dove Tank	Broadcast Burn (Non-WUI)	Initiated	10/1/2008	\$0	1,940	724	11/26/2008
San Carlos 08 HFR	Pine Flat 2	Broadcast Burn (Non-WUI)	Initiated	10/1/2008	\$0	1,716		6/18/2009
San Carlos 08 HFR	Post Rx 2	Broadcast Burn (Non-WUI)	Planned	10/1/2008	\$0	330		11/26/2008
2009 HFR Project	San Carlos HFR Biomass	Thinning (Non-WUI)	Planned Approved	5/1/2009	\$330,000	1,100		4/15/2009
San Carlos HFR Mech	San Carlos HFR Piling	Hand Pile (Non-WUI)	Planned Approved	6/15/2009	\$100,000	1,000		5/22/2009
2009 HFR Project	San Carlos HFR Thinning	Thinning (Non-WUI)	Planned Approved	5/1/2009	\$200,000	1,000		5/22/2009
2009 San Carlos WUI Project	San Carlos WUI 2 Mechanical	Mastication/Mowing (WUI)	Initiated Approved	10/1/2008	\$5,000	50		5/14/2009
2009 San Carlos WUI Project	San Carlos WUI Mechanical	Mastication/Mowing (WUI)	Completed (12/31/2008) Approved	10/1/2008	\$5,000	50	116	2/5/2009
2009 San Carlos WUI Project	San Carlos WUI Rx	Broadcast Burn (WUI)	Initiated Approved	10/1/2008	\$65,000	450	339	5/26/2009
2009 San Carlos WUI Project	San Carlos WUI RX 2	Broadcast Burn (WUI)	Planned Approved	10/1/2008	\$65,000	450		10/11/2008
San Carlos 08	Three-in-One Rx-	Broadcast Burn (Non-	Planned	10/1/2008	\$0	2,377		10/11/2008

**Attachments/Appendices to this Law Enforcement/INVF SOP will include:**

- A-** List of all FI-210 trained staff on the Reservation, with key contact information and duty schedules, and the status of their taskbooks, also Tribal Support letters for Barbarino Gilbert, Tim Stevens and Jerald Thompson,
- B-** Status of any and all INVF field kits, and a current list of all supplies, materials and equipment that should be included in such a kit,
- C-** Organizational (Org) charts for Agency IA staff (engines), Tribal FD engine staff capability, Tribal PD, Conservation Officers and OJS
- D-** A listing of all USC/CFR's, DOI and Indian Affairs manual citations pertaining to willful and/or negligent firesetting in Indian Country,
- E-** A listing of all San Carlos Apache Tribal code statutes pertaining to willful and/or negligent firesetting,
- F-** Any and all references pertaining to the 'WeTip' program is included as an attachment to this SOP, to include the national MOA with NIFC and WeTip, and the Tribal Resolution and draft protocol,
- G-** A current ROSS listing of all INVF carded and trainee staff, as well as PETM/PETL staff, within at least Arizona, via AZ-PHC and/or the Southwest Coordination Center (SWCC),
- H-** Abstract proposal for the Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program for use on the Reservation,
- I-** Draft examples of 'In-Briefing/Delegation of Authority', for both an Arson Investigation Task Force and a Prevention-Education Team.
- J-** A CD of the most recent (2006) BIA field wildfire investigation forms,
- K-** Example of a Tribal Emergency Response Plan procedure for 'all-hazards' (Major Fire) incidents from the Colorado River Indian Tribe.
- L-** National Memorandum of Understanding (2006) between Office of Trust Services (NIFC) and the Office of Law Enforcement Services (OJS) Regarding Wildland Fire Investigation Management

## **Law Enforcement Support and Arson Investigation**

The San Carlos Apache Reservation is served by three different Law Enforcement departments:

- 1- Tribal Police Department (PD), via PL 93-638 contract,
- 2- Tribal Recreation and Wildlife Department (Conservation Officers-CO),  
and
- 3- BIA Office of Justice Services (OJS)

**(WHAT ABOUT THE MAJOR CRIMES? DOES PD AND CONSERVATION HAVE JURISDICTION FOR THESE AS WELL, OR DO THEY CONTACT OJS OR THE FBI? WE NEED TO CLARIFY THIS).**

Identifying what cross jurisdictional enforcement authority PD and CO has in addressing wildfire incidents will be an Action Item for the Prevention Technician to work on in the future. That is, what specific authorities does PD and CO have in enforcing CFR/USC statutes regarding negligent and malicious firesetting on the Reservation? The actual Tribal codes/ordinances sanctioning Tribal LE in enforcing the CFR/USC needs to be provided in this chapter.

The standard operating procedure (SOP) specifically addresses the collaborative relation between fire suppression resources and law enforcement staff before, during and after a wildfire incident on the Reservation. One specific issue not addressed in the SOP is that of jurisdiction and responsibility to prosecute intentional/negligent starts on the Reservation by both Tribal LE and OJS within the Tribal Court system and with the Assistant US Attorney's Office (AUSA). In reality, that is past the scope of this document, i.e., the Prevention Plan, albeit a critical component that definitely needs further attention. This should be another Action Item for the Prevention Technician to work on with LE and Tribal Court staff in deciphering in the future. Specifically, what is on the Tribal books right now, i.e., the Criminal Code, that addresses willful and/or negligent firesetting or malicious behavior regarding this? These codes must be identified and consequences for delinquent actions clearly spelled out. If there are no consequences for one's dysfunctional actions, then the pursuit of origin and cause determination/investigation will be difficult to pursue at the Tribal level. And if this investigation of malicious/negligent starts is not pursued, then this WFPP will be difficult to fund. There **MUST** be a commitment on the part of the funded program to pursue origin and cause investigations and attempt to deliver these findings for prosecution.

A signature/approval page for the original SOP (2006) is included in this immediate narrative.



## **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)– Law Enforcement Support, Fire Management Initial Attack, and Origin and Cause Determination (Investigation)**

This SOP is a required element within the Wildland Fire Prevention Plan to receive recurring federal funding and is an integral tool to the **fighting** of unwanted human-caused wildfires on the San Carlos Apache Reservation. **(Probably should reword the above. We are not really fighting the fires, rather the dysfunctional behavior that is causing the fires. This is psychology and sociology and really not fire management. What is a more appropriate phrase?)**

- Incoming calls to San Carlos Tribal Police Department (Tribal PD, 928-475-2311) or Agency Wildfire Management (Agency Fire, 928-475-2326 and **WHAT OTHER #'s?**) **(PROVIDE ORG CHARTS AND CURRENT CONTACT INFO, TO INCLUDE E-MAIL, CELL AND OFFICE PHONE, MUST BE PROVIDED TO PUT IN THE APPENDICES.)** reporting a wildfire, that Dispatch staff receiving the initial report will call Tribal Recreation and Wildlife Department (Conservation Officers-CO) **(PROVIDE ORG CHART AND ALL CURRENT CONTACT INFO.)** Dispatch (928-475-2236) to alert Jerald Thompson and/or Tim Stevens. **Harold Nofchissey and Whitman Cassadore must be aware of this, i.e., they must support and approve Jerald and Tim being contacted** (It would be beneficial to send another staff from CO to FI-210).
- As available, Jerald/Tim will report to the incident along with initial attack (IA) suppression resources to be first responders on scene so as to protect the origin.
- If Jerald/Tim are not readily available, Agency Fire Dispatch (**NOT** Gateway. **Investigation endeavors will need to be handled locally to expedite this issue.**) will notify Tribal PD Dispatch and attempt to reach Myron Moody. Chief of Police Alejandro Benally must be in the loop on this and approve of this contact. (It would be good to send another Tribal PD staff to FI-210). Officer Moody will respond with IA resources and attempt to be a first responder on site to protect the origin.
- The involvement of San Carlos Apache Fire Department (Tribal FD) must be clarified and/or updated according to their financial and manpower situation regarding their ability for IA on brush fires within the wildland-urban interface (WUI). **(ALL OF THE TRIBAL FD CONTACT INFO MUST BE PROVIDED IN THE APPENDICES-PLEASE CONTACT PAUL MONTOLLA FOR THIS INFORMATION.)** The status of Barbarino Gilbert must be ascertained once and for all. He is one of only two NWCG 'Carded' Type III wildfire investigators on the Reservation at this writing, and as such he is the only individual able to sign on any of the other INVF Trainee's taskbooks. The other 'Carded' wildland investigator is Wilfred Steele, the Tribal Prevention Technician.
- IA engine bosses from Agency Fire (and Tribal FD) should be trained up in at least FI-110, Wildfire Origin and Cause Determination for First Responders, so

that they do not intentionally/unknowingly drive the engines over the origin, thus destroying it.

- The Wildfire Prevention Technician will continue to make every effort possible to provide the FI-110 training, along with S-190, Introduction to Fire Behavior, to all Law Enforcement (LE) and IA staff on the Reservation.
- Whatever Wildfire Investigation (INVF-T) Trainee (or any other first responder, INVF trained or not) arrives on site first, make sure they try to secure the origin by taping/flagging it off and get some initial photos and belt weather/Kestrel readings. Put initial observations on paper as soon as possible!
- Make sure Agency Fire Dispatch communicates with Phoenix Interagency Dispatch Center (AZ-PHC, 480-457-1555, 866-746-6516) to procure a fire number. **(Keep them in the loop up front. Do they have a protocol that they expect the field to utilize? If so, include that here now. They must understand the nuances of our arson investigation issues here at San Carlos. We will try to handle the initial investigations ourselves, but of course, if we get overwhelmed, then we need to request assistance from Gateway to order outside resources. I can help with this. Identify your nearest carded INVF staff from both the Tonto NF and BLM Safford District that you could call in a pinch.)**
- **AGAIN**, IA protocol for the Tribal FD **MUST** be clarified once and for all. Within the WUI, they may often times be the first responder and thus origin protectors. **(THIS ELUSIVE 200' PERIMETER AROUND THE WUI MUST BE CLARIFIED ONCE AND FOR ALL. IT IS AN ISSUE OF LIABILITY FOR BOTH THE TRIBAL FD AND THE BUREAU. Whatever is agreed to by the Agency FMO/Line Officer and the Tribal Fire Chief/Tribal Council is the way we will respond to the WUI incidents. WE SIMPLY NEED TO PUT IT IN PRINT !!!)**
- It is critical that you have an objective, clearly defined protocol for first responders and the initiation of the field investigation, by both the trained INVF staff and supporting LE staff. If you are going to prepare a good field report that will be accepted by the Tribal Prosecutor, the process begins with first response procedure.
- You must decide how the field INVF report will be combined with any criminal report that LE may be preparing, again, so as to successfully hand off to the Tribal Prosecutor. Christina Bilagody (Special Agent, Office of Justice Services) must be kept in the loop if an incident warrants the attention of the Assistant US Attorney (AUSA) or communication with the FBI. I recommend cc'ing OJS and PD of on-going investigations and possible prosecutions.
- IA fire management staff and LE staff must be in agreement regarding the 'Chain of Custody' issues via POST and NFPA standards. The Conservation Officers should take the lead on this and specify to the INVF field investigators as to how, when and where evidence is to be managed. Wildland arson investigation staff, whether single resource or a team, should be assigned to Law Enforcement on the Reservation, and NOT to an incident command team. They are investigating a potential crime scene and their oversight should come from LE and NOT from suppression overhead. This **MUST** be indicated in any 'Delegation of Authority' that is prepared for any Arson Investigation resource. Again, it is recommended that the Conservation Department (Recreation and Wildlife) be the lead office for this.

- Decide specifically where all evidence collected in the field will be safeguarded. All evidence gathered on wildland fire investigations should be housed at one location only, i.e., the evidence safe at Conservation.
- Timely communication between the field INVf and criminal investigation (LE) staff and the Tribal Prosecutor **(LIST ALL CURRENT CONTACT INFO FOR THE TRIBAL PROSECUTOR, JUVENILE JUDGE, TRIBAL ATTORNEY, ETC., THAT CAN PROVIDE SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION AND CLARIFICATION FOR THIS DOCUMENT AND WFPP. THIS SHOULD INCLUDE THE COUNCIL MEMBERS THAT SIT ON THE LAW AND ORDER AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE.)** must be discussed. A simple protocol, dependent upon 'trigger points', must be identified, agreed to and put in print and officially adopted. Peace Officers Standards Training (POST) for the LE Staff on the Reservation and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guidelines (921/1033) for the origin and cause investigation staff will be the guidelines for this protocol.
- The national 'WeTip' Program has been sanctioned for use on the Reservation via Tribal Council Resolution # April-08-044. However, there is still no concrete protocol to follow in the management and implementation of this program on the Reservation. The National Fire Center (BIA-NIFC) funds the reward for this program for wildland arson tips only. The appendix will provide a Draft protocol for the 'WeTip' program that will be solidified and agreed to before this WFPP is approved. The goal of this program is to further decrease the incidents of willful human-caused wildfires on the Reservation and to punish those guilty, within reason, and make allowance for them to pay restitution to their Tribe and be accepted back into good standing with the Tribe. The Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program will assist in this.

#### CONCUR/AGREE:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent for Agency Fire Management

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Tribal Administration for Fire, Police, Forestry  
And Wildlife and Recreation

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Office of Justice Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



## Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)– Law Enforcement Support, Fire Management Initial Attack, and Origin and Cause Determination (Investigation)

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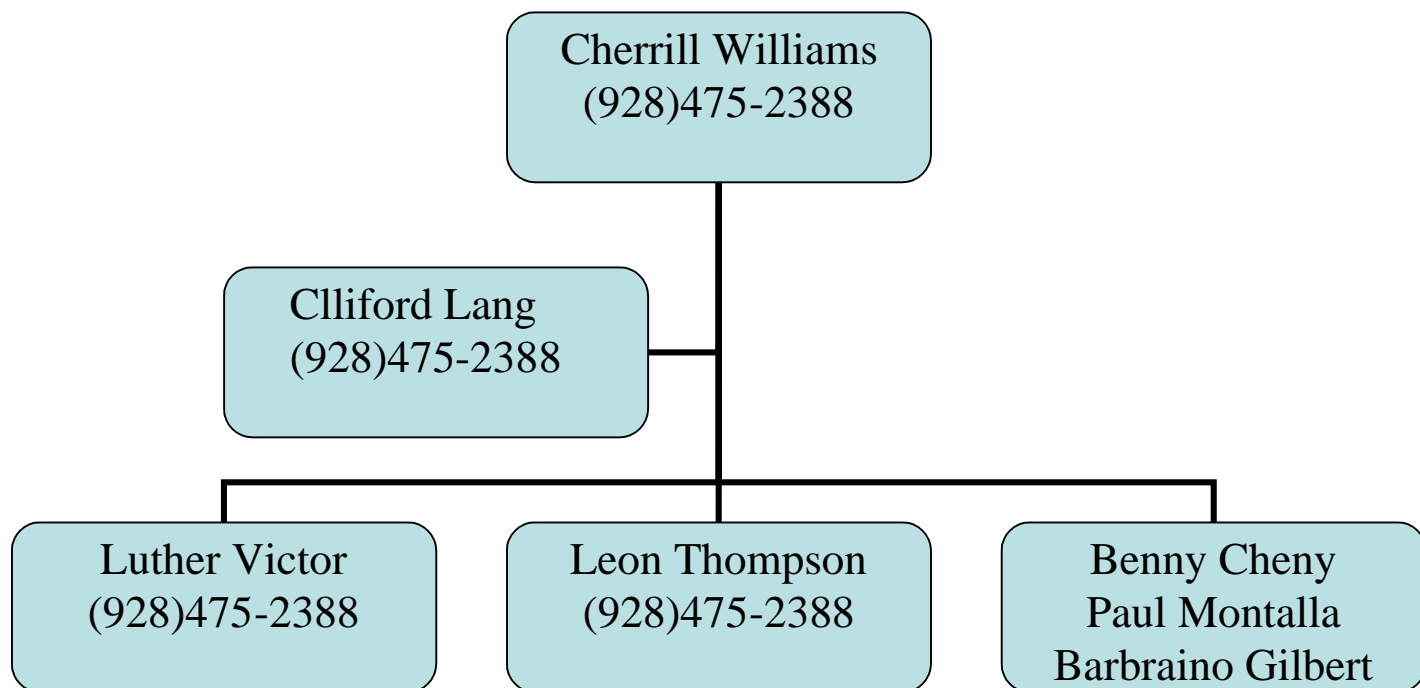
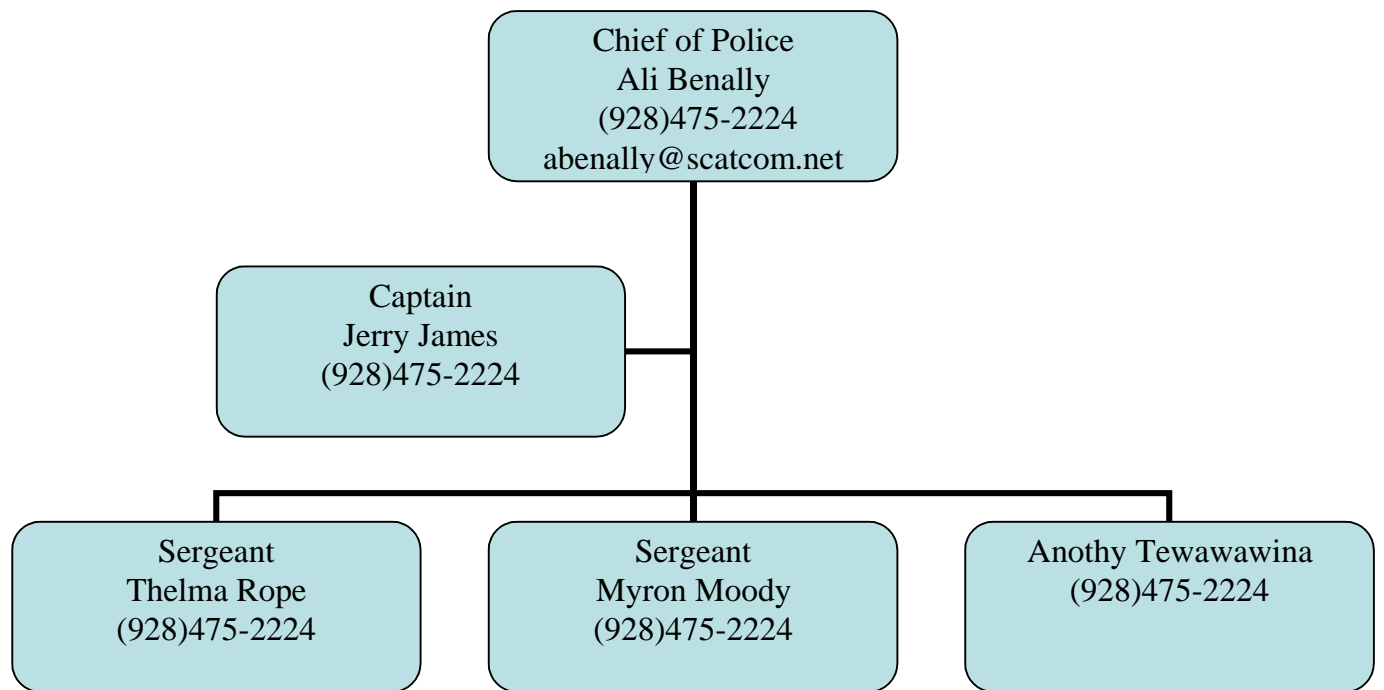
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- Make sure Agency Fire Dispatch communicates with Phoenix Interagency Dispatch Center (**Gateway-cite all pertinent contact information here-2009 Mob Guide?**) to procure a fire number. (**Keep them in the loop up front.-Do they have a protocol that they expect the field to utilize? If so, include that here now. They must understand the nuances of our arson investigation issues here on the Res. We will try to handle the initial investigations ourselves, but of course, if we get overwhelmed, then we need to request assistance from Gateway to order outside resources. I can help with this.**)
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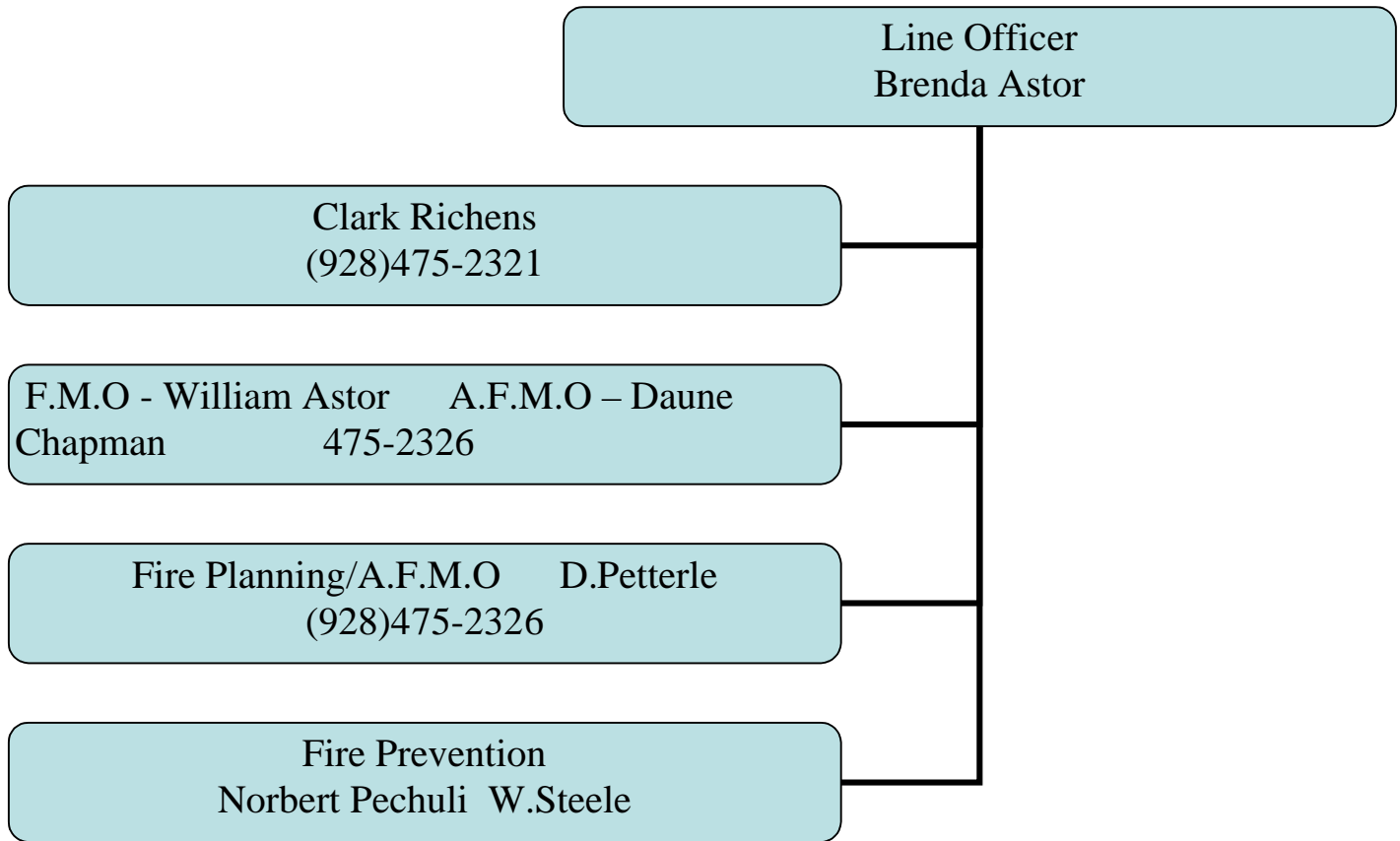


**MEMBERS THAT SIT ON THE LAW AND ORDER COMMITTEE.)** must be discussed. A simple protocol, dependent upon 'trigger points', must be identified, agreed to and put in print and officially adopted. Peace Officers Standards Training (POST) for the LE Staff on the Reservation and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guidelines (921/1033) for the origin and cause investigation staff will be the guidelines for this protocol.

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- Attachments/Appendices to this Law Enforcement/INVF SOP will include:
  - A- List of all FI-210 trained staff on the Reservation, with key contact information and duty schedules, and the status of their taskbooks,
  - B- Status of any and all INVf field kits, and a current list of all supplies, materials and equipment that should be included in such a kit,
  - C- Organizational (Org) charts for Agency IA staff (engines), Tribal FD engine staff capability, Tribal PD, Conservation Officers and OJS
  - D- A listing of all USC/CFR's, DOI and Indian Affairs manual citations pertaining to willful and/or negligent firesetting in Indian Country,
  - E- A listing of all San Carlos Apache Tribal code statutes pertaining to willful and/or negligent firesetting,
  - F- Any and all references pertaining to the 'WeTip' program should be included as an attachment to this SOP, to include the national MOA with NIFC and WeTip, and the Tribal Resolution and draft protocol,
  - G- A current ROSS listing of all INVf carded and trainee staff within at least Arizona, via Gateway and/or the Southwest Coordination Center (SWCC),
  - H- The 2006 national cooperative agreement between NIFC-Office of Trust Services and the then Office of Law Enforcement Services,
  - I- Abstract proposal for the Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program for use on the Reservation,
  - J- Draft examples of 'In-Briefing/Delegation of Authority', for both an Arson Task Force and a Prevention-Education Team.



## Agency/Tribe Fire Management Organization





## **FI-210 Trained Staff at San Carlos**

- 1- Wilfred Steele (Tribal Fire-Forestry), Qualified
- 2- Barbarino Gilbert, (Tribal AD) Qualified (lacking currency)
- 3- Norbert Pechuli, (Tribal Fire-Forestry) Trainee (lacking currency)
- 4- Benny Cheney, (Tribal EMS-FD) Trainee (lacking currency)
- 5- Paul Montolla, (Tribal EMS-FD) Trainee (lacking currency)
- 6- Wayne Key, (Tribal Fire-Forestry) Trainee (lacking currency)
- 7- Art Salter, (Agency Fire) Trainee (lacking currency)
- 8- Myron Moody, (Tribal PD) Trainee (lacking currency)
- 9- Tim Stevens, (Tribal Conservation), Trainee (lacking currency)
- 10- Jerald Thompson, (Tribal Conservation) Trainee

## **Wildland INVF Field Kits**

- Wilfred Steele, complete kit?
- Barbarino Gilbert, complete kit?
- Jerald Thompson, complete kit?

## **Federal Statutes, Ordinances and Policies Pertaining to Wildfire Management, Prevention, Investigation and Prosecution in Indian Country**

- Guideline for Collection of Fees and Damages Associated with Timber Trespass
- 16 USC Chapter 4, Section 594, "Protection of timber owned by United States from fire, disease or insect ravages."
- 18 USC Part I, Chapter 91, Section 1855 – "Timber set a fire", Section 1856 – "Fires left unattended and unextinguished"
- 18 USC Part 1, Chapter 53, Section 1153, "Offenses committed within Indian Country."
- 18 USC Part 1, Chapter 91, Section 1853, "Trees cut or injured"
- 18 USC Part IV, Chapter 403, Section 5032, "Delinquency proceedings in district courts and transfer for criminal prosecution."
- 18 USC, Section 1152, The General Crimes Act
- 25 USC, Chapter 33, Section 3106, "Forest Trespass"
- 25 CFR, Chapter 1, Part 163, Section 163.29, "Trespass", and 25 CFR Section 166, BIA Trespass Policy Defined
- 25 CFR, Part 11, Subpart D, Section 409- Reckless Burning or Exploding, Section 410 – Criminal Mischief, Section 411 – Criminal Trespass
- Department of the Interior Manual, Part 620, 'Wildland Fire Management', chapter 1, 'General Policy and Procedures', Effective Date of April 10, 1998
- Indian Affairs Manual, 90 IAM, Chapters 1-4, 'Wildland Fire Management', Effective Date of January 19, 2006
- Indian Affairs Manual, 53 IAM 7-H, 'Indian Forest Management Handbook', Effective Date of February 17, 2006

**Chapter Six, San Carlos Law and Order Code, Criminal Ordinance,  
Revised August 2005, Per Resolution No. ???????, DRAFT ?????**

**San Carlos Apache Business Council, Fire Management General  
Provision, Chapter 4-19, Dated ???????**

**San Carlos Apache Police Department, Law Enforcement Authority,  
October 10, 2002, Memo to Tribal Wildfire Prevention**

**San Carlos Apache Tribal Codes and Ordinances:**

- Chapter Six, San Carlos Law and Order Code, Criminal Ordinance, Revised August 2005 per Resolution SEP-05-164,
- San Carlos Apache Business Council, Fire Management General Provision, with Liquidated Damage Schedule per Resolution 2004-261,
- San Carlos Apache Police Department, Law Enforcement Authority, October 10, 2002 Memo to Tribal Wildfire Prevention

## **OPEN BURNING PERMIT SYSTEM**

An Open Burning Permit System has been in place on the Reservation since 1988. See the actual permit and the Fire Ordinance No. 88-03 in **APPENDIX 16-A**. A new Fire Ordinance has been developed and is currently in Draft form. See **APPENDIX 16-B** for this Draft and the comments from this Staff via track changes. As seen in **APPENDIX 6-B**, general human-caused starts 2002-2008, the incidents in campfires, outdoor smoking, fire use/debris burning and equipment use have all decreased tremendously over fire seasons 2006-2009. This is directly attributable to there being a fulltime and fully funded prevention technician on the Reservation. This staff works directly with the Conservation Officers and they are issuing citations and bringing people into Tribal Court and fining them for improper and/or illegal usage of open burning. However, the number of starts directly related to these four causes has still added up to 211 starts in the past seven fire seasons, burning 876 acres. According to a national mean developed by BIA-NIFC in 2008, correlating FFS suppression costs and WFMI fire history, the average cost of suppression of a human-caused start in the six Western BIA Regions is \$16,127. This would equate to \$3.4 million dollars in suppression for just the four causes listed above. Practically all of these starts are in the WUI and are responded to fairly rapidly by either the Tribal Fire Department or by Agency Wildland Fire. But this figure is entirely too far out of line because a burn permit system, effectively enforced, could put a damper on these starts. Since a system is in effect, it is enforceable, and the starts have diminished, it is recommended that Wildland Fire staff work more closely with the Environmental Protection Division of the Tribe to enforce the bans and penalties on 'barrel burning' on the Reservation. The toxic pollution produced by this burning must be addressed.

**ELABORATE ON WHAT OFFICES NEED TO BE INVOLVED TO EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT, EDUCATE AND ENFORCE THE NEW ORDINANCE, AS WELL AS THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ORDINANCES. INCLUDE THE CODE/ORDINANCE THAT GOVERNS THE EPA POLICIES ABOUT BARREL BURNING, ETC.**

## PREVENTION EFFECTIVENESS SUMMARY

There were originally seven (7) prevention options/strategies entered into the RAMS software run, Summer 2009:

1. Historical (HIST), or pre-National Fire Plan endeavors,
2. Current (CURR), 2001 through the present, or 2009,
3. Planned Strategy 1 (PLANI), or the first year of new funding-2010,
4. Planned year 2 (PLANII), or 2011,
5. Planned year 3 (PLANIII), or 2012,
6. Planned year 4 (PLANIV), or 2013, and
7. Planned year 5 (PLANV), or 2014

After the fifth year of WFPP funding, or 2014, the entire Prevention Plan must be revisited, revised, rethought, etc., and resubmitted for further funding for the positions of the Prevention Staff for the Reservation. This revision is exactly what is taking place now, Summer 2009.

Although certain prevention endeavors were pursued on the Reservation through the years, a thorough, continuous and documented strategy to pursue the reduction of human-caused starts on the Reservation did not begin until the fulltime prevention technician was put into place in Spring 2006. The strategies entered for 2010 through 2014 will address the following human-caused categories throughout the Reservation and specifically in the seven community clusters rated most at-risk from wildfire by Tribal/Agency Fire Management Staff. The categories (per WFMI) considered are:

- 1- Equipment Use (chainsaws, grinders, welders, ORV's)
- 2- Smoking (tobacco use/abuse, matches)
- 3- Campfires (hunting, warming, cooking, antler hunting, ceremonies)
- 4- Fire Use (debris, field and barrel burning, and defensible space usage related to the burn permit system)
- 5- Incendiary (malicious and intentional sets, arson)
- 6- Juveniles (children and youth, non-supervision, delinquency)
- 7- Railroads (grinding operations, braking, carbon expulsions)
- 8- Miscellaneous (to include human known and human unknown)

There is an active rail spur through the middle of the Reservation in the Sonoran FMU that provides goods and services for the copper industry in and around Globe to the west. It also hauls some lumber products out of the small mill east of Apache Gold. There have only been eight confirmed railroad fires, burning six acres in seven fire seasons, and therefore not a lot of attention will be spent on rail fires into the future program. Lightning (Natural) is not tabulated in this exercise.

As has been mentioned before, 'Miscellaneous' has an incredible percentage of the total human-caused starts on the Reservation with 25.3%. This category has dropped drastically over the past four fire seasons (12, 18, 18, 15), again, due to the presence of a fulltime prevention technician and better first responder protocol and origin protection. It is recommended that this staff go back into the 1202 fire reports and try to 'decipher' these miscellaneous starts and categorize them so as to better be able to assign a prevention strategy to them. The development of GIS layers over the WUI communities with the cause, dates and locations will further help the prevention staff address strategies. The current GIS staff at the Agency has been very helpful in these related tasks.

RAMS automatically summarizes the efficiency of each of the planned out-years according to the strategies entered for the General and Specific Actions. For 2010-2014, the mean percent effectiveness was 12.1 % for the entire Reservation. See **APPENDIX 17-A**. By utilizing this five year mean of efficiency, this means that the yearly average number of starts of 285 would be reduced by 35, down to 250. It also means that the yearly mean cost of suppressing wildfires on the unit (\$4,600,000) would be reduced by \$557,000 for each year of the new five year plan. The man-hours entered were via the General Actions for the entire fire planning unit, and the Specific Actions for the fire management units of the Reservation. The Community Action man-hours entered for the seven community 'clusters' listed most at risk are not summarized by RAMS in the efficiency listing, but the man-hours are tallied with the General and Specific Actions into the workload analysis for the identification of the appropriate fulltime equivalent (FTE) staff. See **APPENDIX 17-B**. Again, using the figures from the five year mean, the total number of hours (General, Specific and Community) totaled 5,136, or 2.46 FTE. However, for PLANI, or 2010, the cumulative man-hours entered total 5,319, or the equivalent of an exact 2.55 full-time equivalent staff. This means that the proposed strategy for this WFPP will require at least two full-time prevention staff, along with one half-year staff, to perform the tasks inputted into the RAMS run.

The efficiency of the CURR program indicates a 13.34% success rate in reducing starts and acreage with only one FTE staff. Adding 1.5 FTE staff actually drops the efficiency to 12.10%. This is directly attributed to the 'black box' algorithms of the RAMS software. Additional staff have been needed in the prevention program at San Carlos from the very beginning. There is no 'logical' explanation for this difference between the current and proposed strategies. In reality, 2.5 positions will still be wanting in regard to wildfire prevention issues at San Carlos in the future, but this is what is legitimately being justified and requested for this planning cycle.



**Program Efficiencies of Strategy Options, CURR - PLANV  
via RAMS (June 2009)**

	<b>CURR</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Equipment Use</b>	0.8445	0.8445	0.8445	0.8445	0.8445	0.8445
<b>Smoking</b>	0.8663	0.8663	0.8663	0.8663	0.8663	0.8663
<b>Campfire</b>	0.8268	0.8268	0.8268	0.8268	0.8268	0.8268
<b>Debris Burning</b>	0.8399	0.9399	0.9399	0.9399	0.9399	0.9399
<b>Railroads</b>	0.8634	0.8633	0.8633	0.8633	0.8633	0.8633
<b>Arson</b>	0.9364	0.9364	0.9364	0.9364	0.9364	0.9364
<b>Children</b>	0.8445	0.8445	0.8445	0.8445	0.8445	0.8445
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	0.9107	0.9106	0.9106	0.9106	0.9106	0.9106
<b>SUM</b>	6.9325	7.0323	7.0323	7.0323	7.0323	7.0323
<b>/8</b>	0.8666	0.879	0.879	0.879	0.879	0.879
<b>% Efficiency</b>	<b>13.34%</b>	<b>12.10%</b>	<b>12.10%</b>	<b>12.10%</b>	<b>12.10%</b>	<b>12.10%</b>

## Workload Analysis Summary of Strategy Options

General, Specific and Community Actions, CURR-PLANV, via RAMS

	CURR	PLANI	PLANII	PLANIII	PLANIV	PLANV	SUM	5 Year MEAN
<b>General (in Man-Hours)</b>	189	1405	1264	1280	1288	1296	6533	<b>1306.6</b>
<b>Specific</b>	1333	1426	1408	1408	1408	1408	7058	<b>1411.6</b>
<b>Community</b>	561	2488	2426	2390	2393	2391	12088	<b>2417.6</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	2083	5319	5098	5078	5089	5095	25679	<b>5135.8</b>
<b>/2087 = FTE</b>	1	2.55	2.44	2.43	2.44	2.44		<b>2.46</b>

Table 18-A San Carlos Apache, Benefit-Cost Analysis Table, 2002-2008

Region	Agency/Tribe	Fire Planning Unit	WFMI Number of Fires	WFMI BIA Acres Burned	WFMI Number of Years
Western	San Carlos Apache	SW_AZ_001	1,997	7,889.5	7

2002-2007 Cost/Fire Estimate	\$16,127.48	
FMU Average Annual Fire Occurrence		285
FMU Average Annual Acres Burned	1127	
Average Annual Suppression Cost based on Cost/Fire Estimate		\$4,600,939.65

	RAMS Staffing Requirements	Program Funding Required	RAMS Projected Program Efficiency*	Benefit - Cost Ratio	Annual Estimated Reduction in Fires **	Annual Estimated Reduction in Burned Acres	Effectiveness savings per year based on per fire
Current Program	1	\$67,000.00	13.34%	9.16:1	38	150.35	\$613,765.35
PLAN I - 2010	2.5 (455/462 staff)	\$171,905.00	12.10%	3.24:1	35	136.38	\$556,713.70
PLAN II - 2011	2.5 (401 and 455/462 staff)	\$188,242.00	12.10%	2.96:1	35	136.38	\$556,713.70
Historical				0	0	0.00	\$0.00
No action				0	0	0.00	\$0.00

Instructions for WFMI DATA Input

<https://www.nifc.blm.gov/>

- 1) From WFMI Fire Reporting Main webpage, select "Summaries"
- 2) Scroll down and select "Number of Fires and Acres Burned by General Cause"
- 3) Select region and reporting unit
- 4) Select "All fire reports (complete and incomplete)"
- 5) Select the desired date range
- 6) Under Fire Type 1 select Protection Types 1 thru 5
- 7) Under Fire Type 2 select Protection Types 1 & 2 only
- 8) Scroll to bottom of the page and click "Generate" button

134000

67000  
13400  
80400

\$67,000.00
\$171,905.00

\$104,905.00

156.5746269

**Funding Request, San Carlos Prevention, 2010**  
**2009 OPM RUS Schedule**

	<b>Salary</b>	<b>EBC</b>	<b>Support</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>462/455 7-2 (PFT)</b>	39,388	15,755-40%	25,000	80,143
<b>462/455 5-5 (PFT)</b>	34,875	13,950-40%		48,825
<b>462/455 5-5 (PSF, 13 PP)</b>	17,438	4,359-25%		21,797
<b>Sum</b>	91,701	34,064	25,000	150,765
<b>Tribal IDC</b> 15.96%				21,140
<b>Total Budget 2010</b>				<b>171,905</b>

## BUDGET DEVELOPMENT

The budget proposal development for this prevention plan is derived from a combination of data entered into and derived from RAMS, the Federal Financial System (FFS) and the Wildland Fire Management Inventory (WFMI). The RAMS data utilized in the budget development comes from the number of man-hours entered into the General, Specific and Community Actions for the strategy options, i.e., CURR and PLANI-FY10, through PLANV-FY14. Chapter 17 discusses the workload analysis and the manhours entered. Not only is this the fifth year of funding the prevention program at San Carlos from the National Office with recurring funds, but there simply is a need for greater assistance with the prevention endeavors here. And hence, the complete re-do of this Plan.

The WFMI tallies the number of human-caused starts over a given period (fire seasons 2002-2008, seven years) and provides a mean number of starts, and acres burned. See **APPENDIX 6-B-1**.

- 1,997 human-caused wildfires,
- 2002-2008, seven fire seasons
- $1997/7 = 285$  fires per year
- $7890/7 = 1,127$  wildland acres burned/year due to human-caused starts

FFS provides the costs associated with these human-caused starts, to include the complete fire reports, emergency rehabilitation and stabilization costs and the percentage of the NIFC budget based upon a regional number of fires. The Northwest, Pacific, Western, Navajo, Rocky Mountains and Southwest Regions have their expenditures summarized and a mean is tallied. The mean that is tallied is that of a \$16,127.48 suppression cost per human-caused start for the six western BIA regions.

This regional suppression cost mean is then multiplied times the number of starts a unit experiences on a yearly average, and for SCA this figure is the above cost per start times 285 starts per year.

- $\$16,127.48/\text{fire} \times 285 \text{ fires} = \$4,596,332$  (average yearly suppression cost)

This provides a gross sum that is multiplied times the prevention strategy efficiency mean percent for PLAN1-PLANV (2010-2014) or 12.10%. See **APPENDIX 17-A** and **17-B**. This efficiency rate, derived directly from RAMS (via the General and Specific Actions), displays the total amount of savings, either to the suppression expenditure per year and/or to the number of acres spared from being burned.

- \$4,596,332 x 12.10% = \$556,156 in suppression savings per year

**AND/OR**

- 285 starts/year x 12.10% = 34.5 ignitions prevented,

**AND/OR**

- 1127 acres burned/year x 12.10 % = 136.4 fewer acres burned per year

See **APPENDIX 18-A** for the Benefit-Cost Analysis Table for 2010 and 2011. The increase in the program budget from 2010 to 2011 is due directly to the expected grade increase for the lead staff, as well as a grade increase and step increase for the regular technicians.

Though the Agency is rated 'High' for its Fire Program Complexity, this Prevention Plan is recommending a Prevention Technician:

- GS-0455/0462-07/08/09 (F320-BIA), permanent fulltime (PFT) tribal equivalent, to be the lead staff for the program. This staff will report directly to the Tribal Assistant Fire Management Officer since the program is under a 638 contract. The current prevention technician is a tribal equivalent GS 7-2. See **APPENDIX 18-B**.

Also recommended is a permanent fulltime Prevention Technician:

- GS-0455/0462-04-05-06 (F319-BIA), tribal equivalent, **AND** a Prevention Technician, permanent seasonal furlough (PSF), .5 FTE, or 13/13, same series. See **APPENDIX 18-C**.

The above sums to 2.5 FTE positions, which is indicated in Chapter 17. It is understood that if this budget is approved, both of these last two positions will have to be advertised and filled before funding would be dispersed down to the Agency. It is expected that the positions will be advertised using these standardized BIA position descriptions as the template for the tribal equivalent basis.

The rationale for utilizing the Prevention Officer as the lead, and not the 401 Prevention Specialist, is that the Reservation is not upwind from any other immediate jurisdictions that have any kind of substantial wildland urban interface environments or values-at-risk. It is believed that a professional (401) prevention officer will be able to effectively manage the program just as well as the specialist. Should there be a reason in the future that the Agency/Council desires to see the specialist in place, then that consideration will be put into print with justification and submitted to the Region and to NIFC.

The Agency/Tribe is preparing to send the current prevention technician to the Technical Fire Management (TFM) program sponsored at Northern Arizona University beginning this Fall 2009. The timeframe to complete this program will be the entire 2009-2010 academic year. At the end of this time, June 2010, the current technician will qualify to apply for the:

- GS-0401-09 (DOI029), Fire Management Specialist-Prevention and Mitigation. See **APPENDIX 18-D**.

The Agency/Tribe will then officially advertise this position. It is anticipated by the local unit that the current staff would apply, compete and be selected for this position. Since this staff has been a tribal equivalent GS 7 since April 2009, it is planned that the grade level at which the staff would be appointed would be at the GS 9, again tribal equivalent, for FY 2011. Requested funding for 2010 is shown in **APPENDIX 18-E**.

## Communications Plan, Protocol and Strategies

The rationale for having a Communications Plan on the Reservation is simply to provide direction for the Prevention Staff to better relay, and receive, information from internal and external audiences and publics on and off the Reservation. The types of information and messaging that the Staff need to be involved in include:

- Community and neighborhood protection from wildfire, i.e., Firewise Education,
- How to receive counseling for children that are beginning to 'experiment' with fire,
- Submitting articles of interest and importance to the *Silver Belt* and the *Moccasin*, that would include not just wildfire prevention items but also Earth Day activities, recycling opportunities, solid waste transfer station locations, etc.,
- Advertising and informing the residents and surrounding communities about the fire danger rating system used on the Reservation,
- Being a medium to relay information about the Tribal Fire and Rescue Department and Agency Wildfire Suppression capabilities and responsibilities to the residents of the Reservation, especially in the wildland-urban interface (WUI),
- Explaining the role and message of the 'WeTip' program,
- Networking with all first responders/initial attack staff to brushfires and WUI fires about the importance of protecting the origin,
- Educating Reservation residents about the Open Burning Permit System,
- Distributing messages as to bug kill, mistletoe infestations, extreme drought, etc., and how the Restrictions-Bans-Closures affect travel on the Reservation,
- Acting as a medium/mechanism for the Superintendent's Office and Tribal Council in regard to relaying any messages pertaining to land management and environmental awareness on the Reservation and how this affects the safety and well-being of everyone living on and visiting the Reservation.

A calendar of activities, events, presentations, timeframes, etc., will be actively maintained and advertised to all Fire, Forestry and Environmental staff. A preliminary calendar for FY 2010 is found in **APPENDIX 19-A**.

A current list of all information staff (PIO, IOF, etc.), both 'Carded' and 'Trainee', for the Southwest Area (SWCC) is found in **APPENDIX 19-B**. The SCA Prevention staff will identify the nearest information resources for the BLM (Safford Field Office), the Tonto National Forest, and Arizona State Lands to develop a preliminary information protocol for the Southeast Arizona Fire Planning Unit, SW\_AZ\_001. This will be intended to simply more effectively relay the wildfire prevention message to all publics throughout southern and southeastern Arizona.

A 'Template Communication Plan' is provided in **APPENDIX 19-C** to further assist the Prevention Staff in honing their communications plan.



San Carlos Apache Tribe  
Fire Use Program

FY 2008 Accomplishment Report  
April - June 2008  
William T. Grauel, Fire Use Specialist

□  
Wildland Urban Interface

On April 9, 10, and 14, nine Fire Use personnel used weedeaters, chainsaws, and rakes to create defensible space around the San Carlos Forestry compound. A total of eight acres were treated.

Mechanical Treatment,  
8 ac  
Prescribed Fire Treatment,  
18 ac

On May 15, the piles that were created from the April mechanical treatment were burned. Simultaneously, a broadcast burn enlarged the defensible space around the forestry compound. A total of 18 acres were treated.

From April 14-18 the Fire Use crew carried out mechanical hazardous fuels treatments in the Mormon Hill area. Material was transported to the Riverside area for later pile burning. The dense catclaw acacia and mesquite were cut away from fences and walking paths were widened. The use of weedeaters rearranged the fine fuels. A total of 3 acres were treated.

□  
Mechanical treatment work in the Mormon Hill Area

From April 21-24 the Fire Use crew cut fuel breaks and lopped branches from salt cedar trees in the area of the San Carlos Bridge and the drainage next to Freedom Holiness Church. A total of 9 acres were treated mechanically.

Between May 5 and May 9 broadcast burning treated a total of 1405 acres on Peridot Mesa.

□  
Peridot Mesa Broadcast Burn

□  
On May 19, 1 acre of tumbleweed piles were burned at Peridot Church.

On May 19 site preparation was done in the Frontline area near the Detention Center and on May 20 this unit was broadcast burned. This unit totaled 18 acres.

Frontline burn unit, 18 acres along Indian Highway 6.

On several days in mid and late-May the Fire Use crew cut fuelbreaks and carried out thinning and limbing in the area of Tolopai acres. Defensible space was created for residences around this 25 acre unit.

Tolopai acres and the drainage next to Freedom Holiness Church.

□

In late May four fuel breaks were cut perpendicular to the drainage behind the San Carlos Apache Cultural Center on Highway 70. This unit totals 9.5 acres and was subsequently broadcast burned on June 12.

□

#### Hazardous Fuel Reduction

No HFR funds were expended or project work carried out in April-June 2008.

□

Summary of FY 2008 As Of September 25, 2008

Project Name	Date	Task Submitted	Accomplished	Comments
Acres	Acres			

WUI	10/4/2007	tumbleweed pile burn	1.6	playground, Housing burn permit
WUI	10/8/2007	housing piles	15	housing burn permit
WUI	10/9/2007	housing piles	43	housing burn permit
Dove Rx	10/22/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	No Firing Boss & Red Flag
Dove Rx	10/23/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	No Firing Boss
Dove Rx	10/24/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	No Firing Boss
Dove Rx	10/25/2007	broadcast burn	100 20	Burn Unit # 9
Dove Rx	10/26/2007	broadcast burn	100 45	Burn Unit # 9
Dove Rx	10/27/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	Patrol and hold
Dove Rx	10/28/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	Patrol and hold
Dove Rx	10/30/2007	broadcast burn	100 21	Burn unit # 9
Dove Rx	10/31/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	Engine breakdown
Dove Rx	11/1/2007	broadcast burn	100 95	Burn unit # 9
Dove Rx	11/2/2007	broadcast burn	100 120	Burn unit # 9
Dove Rx	11/3/2007	broadcast burn	100 95	Burn unit # 9
Dove Rx	11/4/2007	broadcast burn	100 65	Burn unit # 9
Dove Rx	11/5/2007	broadcast burn	100 72	Complete Unit # 9 @ 575 acres
Dove Rx	11/6/2007	broadcast burn	100 42	Burn unit # 9
Dove Rx	11/7/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	No burn limited resources on site
Dove Rx	11/13/2007	broadcast burn	100 104	Burn unit # 2
Dove Rx	11/14/2007	broadcast burn	100 99	Burn unit # 2
Dove Rx	11/19/2007	broadcast burn	100 165	Complete Unit # 2 @ 368 acres
Dove Rx	11/26/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	Limited people/cooler weather/no firing boss
WUI	4/9/2008	mechanical	0	Forestry coumpound defensible space
WUI	4/10/2008	mechanical	0	Forestry coumpound defensible space
WUI	4/14/2008	mechanical	8	Forestry coumpound defensible space, piling
WUI	4/15/2008	mechanical	0	Mormon Hill
WUI	4/16/2008	mechanical	0	Mormon Hill
WUI	4/17/2008	mechanical	0	Mormon Hill
WUI	4/21/2008	mechanical	3	Mormon Hill
WUI	4/22/2008	mechanical	1	Freedom Holiness draw, 575 feet brushing limbing
WUI	4/23/2008	mechanical	0	San Carlos Bridge
WUI	4/24/2008	mechanical	0	San Carlos Bridge, 1400 feet brushing and limbing
WUI	5/5/2008	broadcast burn	50 176	Peridot Mesa, cable tv and satellite dishes

□

WUI	5/6/2008	broadcast burn	50 114.5	Peridot Mesa
WUI	5/6/2008	site preparation	0	Peridot Mesa, Chinatown Canyon
WUI	5/7/2008	broadcast burn	50 430	Peridot Mesa
WUI	5/8/2008	broadcast burn	100 131	Peridot Mesa, Chinatown Canyon
WUI	5/9/2008	broadcast burn	200 554	Peridot Mesa
WUI	5/13/2008	mechanical	0	Tolopai Acres
WUI	5/14/2008	mechanical	25	Tolopai Acres
WUI	5/15/2008	broadcast/pile burn	50 18	Forestry coumpound defensible space

@BCL@9415C7F0.txt

WUI 5/19/2008 site prep 0 frontline, prep for burn  
WUI 5/19/2008 pile burn 1 tumbleweed piles at Peridot church  
WUI 5/20/2008 broadcast burn 50 18 Frontline  
WUI 5/21/2008 fuelbreaks 0 Cultural Center 5 hours mechanical  
WUI 5/22/2008 fuelbreaks 9 site prep and fuelbreaks near Cultural Center  
WUI 5/28/2008 broadcast burn 30 0 Mormon Hill test burn  
WUI 6/2/2008 site prep 0 San Carlos Bridge  
WUI 6/3/2008 broadcast burn 30 10 Mormon Hil  
WUI 6/4/2008 site prep 7 San Carlos Bridge  
WUI 6/9/2008 site prep, fuelbreaks 9.5 Chapman wash  
WUI 6/10/2008 broadcast burn 7 San Carlos Bridge  
WUI 6/12/2008 broadcast burn 10 9.5 broadcast burn near Cultural Center  
WUI 6/17/2008 site prep, fuelbreaks 48.5 Peridot ballpark  
WUI acres 1632  
HFR acres 943

□

DISTRICT	MALES 0-17	FEMALES 0-17	TOTAL MINORS	MALES AGES 18-100	FEMALES AGES 18-100	TOTAL ADULTS	GRAND TOTAL
Bylas	385	418	803	1,035	1,086	2,121	2,924
Gilson	458	462	920	1,249	1,369	2,618	3,538
Peridot	730	757	1,487	1,524	1,723	3,247	4,734
Seven Mile	430	439	869	964	1,054	2,018	2,887
Unknown District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,003	2,076	4,079	4,772	5,232	10,004	
TOTAL POPULATION							14,083

The above information is compiled by the Tribes' Database system and is a true and accurate count as for the San Carlos Apache Tribe as of Monday, July 06, 2009.



Enrollment Director  
Tribal Enrollment Department  
SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE

## Fire History, Human-Caused Starts, SCA, 2002-2009

Acres

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	5/29/2009	TOTAL
<b>Campfire</b>	4.8	0.5		0.8	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Smoking</b>	65.7		19	14.3	0.2		0.5	9	<b>108.7</b>
<b>Fire Use</b>	22.6	14.7	9.6	25.7	0.1	475.6		0.2	<b>548.5</b>
<b>Incendiary</b>	121.2	47.1	187.4	931.2	174.9	3659.2	46.7	19	<b>5186.7</b>
<b>Equipment</b>	1.2	209.8	2	5.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	50.8	<b>269.9</b>
<b>Railroads</b>	0.9	0.1	3.5	1.1		0.1	0.1		<b>5.8</b>
<b>Juveniles</b>	33.3	14.6	93.1	621.7	54.8	325.1	82.1	40.6	<b>1265.3</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	82.2	101.3	147.4	267	3.5	2.5	11.1	11.3	<b>626.3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>331.9</b>	<b>388.1</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>1866.9</b>	<b>236.3</b>	<b>4463.3</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>8020.5</b>

**San Carlos Agency  
San Carlos Apache Tribe  
Wildland Fire Prevention Plan  
Approval Signatures**

---

Prepared by,      Date

---

Concur, Tri-Regional Prevention Coordinator, Date

---

Concur, Tribal Assistant Fire Management Officer, Date

---

Concur, Agency Fire Management Officer, Date

---

Concur, Tribal Administrator, Date

---

Concur, Agency Superintendent, Date

---

Concur, Regional FMO/Forester, Date

---

Approve, Director, Western Region, Date

---

Approve, Deputy Fire Use and Fuels, BIA-NIFC, Date



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER  
1001 INDIAN SCHOOL RD NW  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87104



VAL W. CHRISTIANSON  
PREVENTION COORDINATOR  
SOUTHWEST-NAVAJO-WESTERN REGIONS  
(505) 563-3375, (505) 563-3052 FAX  
(505) 980-6240 Cell  
[Val.Christianson@bia.gov](mailto:Val.Christianson@bia.gov)

## MEMORANDUM

April 14, 2009

To: Leon Ben, Jr., Fire Management Officer, Western Region  
Carlos Nosie, Jr., Assistant Fuels Specialist, Western Region  
Subject: Draft Wildland Fire Prevention Plan (WFPP), Papago Agency  
and Tohono O'odham Nation

Please find attached the completed Draft for the Prevention Plan for the Tohono O'odham Nation and the Papago Agency. The yellow sticky notes are attached to pages where items need to be addressed. Whatever corrections/editions are made to the Plan, please cc me what these changes are. We need to be on the same page with any editing. The accompanying CD has the entire folder from my computer pertaining to this Plan, as well as the Word doc for the final RAMS report, and the RAMS software MDB file. Please read at least Chapter 1, the Executive Summary, and Chapters 17-18 re budget development. Chapter 14, Fuels Projects/Treatments, Chapter 15, the Standard Operating Procedure, and Chapter 16, the Open Burning Permit System **MUST** be addressed thoroughly before the Plan will be approved. I had sent Drafts of 15 and 16 to Guy and Tina some time ago. There are several examples of the permit system provided. You might want to read these chapters as well.

As I pointed out in bold print on page 2 of the Executive Summary, the national Prevention Program budget has been capped for several years, with little wiggle room for new plans. Every new plan will have to compete with each other for the remaining funds. The justification language from the RD and from the Tribe/Agency administration approving the Plan must be strongly worded so as to 'convince' BIA-NIFC (Sam and Dennis) that they do indeed need this program funding. Same is true for the River Plan.

After you have gone over this, I would submit it directly to Guy and Tina and request of them to address the action items indicated by the sticky notes. On those pages I have hilted in red what needs to be addressed. When they get done with their edits, have them submit the WFPP to their Line Officer and Tribal Chair for their approval/concurrence signatures and a letter of support to the RD. The RD (you) will have to prepare a letter to Sam, through me, with his approval. I will then attach my support letter and send to Boise. Have Tina and Guy attach their signatures as the preparers. I have put in print my recommendation that the administration of the position remain under the auspices of the Bureau, but managed by Tribal Wildland Fire Management (Guy). The more indirect costs associated with contracting to the Tribe will decrease the remaining available funds all the more for the positions themselves. If the Tribe insists on contracting, they must realize that they may talk themselves out of the position entirely.

Please enter this Plan into NFPORS as having been completed and submitted, even though not yet approved and funded. Time will be of the essence in getting these plans completed and submitted to NIFC. Sam has given July 1 as the deadline for new submittals for consideration for FY'10 funding.

If there are any questions, comments or concerns please contact me directly. Thank you for your attention to this Plan.



San Carlos Apache Tribe  
Fire Use Program

FY 2008 Accomplishment Report  
April - June 2008  
William T. Grauel, Fire Use Specialist

□  
Wildland Urban Interface

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□  
On May 19, 1 acre of tumbleweed piles were burned at Peridot Church.

On May 19 site preparation was done in the Frontline area near the Detention Center and on May 20 this unit was broadcast burned. This unit totaled 18 acres.

Frontline burn unit, 18 acres along Indian Highway 6.

On several days in mid and late-May the Fire Use crew cut fuelbreaks and carried out thinning and limbing in the area of Tolopai acres. Defensible space was created for residences around this 25 acre unit.

Tolopai acres and the drainage next to Freedom Holiness Church.

□

In late May four fuel breaks were cut perpendicular to the drainage behind the San Carlos Apache Cultural Center on Highway 70. This unit totals 9.5 acres and was subsequently broadcast burned on June 12.

□

#### Hazardous Fuel Reduction

No HFR funds were expended or project work carried out in April-June 2008.

□

Summary of FY 2008 As Of September 25, 2008

Project Name	Date	Task Submitted	Accomplished	Comments
Acres	Acres			

WUI	10/4/2007	tumbleweed pile burn	1.6	playground, Housing burn permit
WUI	10/8/2007	housing piles	15	housing burn permit
WUI	10/9/2007	housing piles	43	housing burn permit
Dove Rx	10/22/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	No Firing Boss & Red Flag
Dove Rx	10/23/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	No Firing Boss
Dove Rx	10/24/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	No Firing Boss
Dove Rx	10/25/2007	broadcast burn	100 20	Burn Unit # 9
Dove Rx	10/26/2007	broadcast burn	100 45	Burn Unit # 9
Dove Rx	10/27/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	Patrol and hold
Dove Rx	10/28/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	Patrol and hold
Dove Rx	10/30/2007	broadcast burn	100 21	Burn unit # 9
Dove Rx	10/31/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	Engine breakdown
Dove Rx	11/1/2007	broadcast burn	100 95	Burn unit # 9
Dove Rx	11/2/2007	broadcast burn	100 120	Burn unit # 9
Dove Rx	11/3/2007	broadcast burn	100 95	Burn unit # 9
Dove Rx	11/4/2007	broadcast burn	100 65	Burn unit # 9
Dove Rx	11/5/2007	broadcast burn	100 72	Complete Unit # 9 @ 575 acres
Dove Rx	11/6/2007	broadcast burn	100 42	Burn unit # 9
Dove Rx	11/7/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	No burn limited resources on site
Dove Rx	11/13/2007	broadcast burn	100 104	Burn unit # 2
Dove Rx	11/14/2007	broadcast burn	100 99	Burn unit # 2
Dove Rx	11/19/2007	broadcast burn	100 165	Complete Unit # 2 @ 368 acres
Dove Rx	11/26/2007	broadcast burn	100 0	Limited people/cooler weather/no firing boss
WUI	4/9/2008	mechanical	0	Forestry coumpound defensible space
WUI	4/10/2008	mechanical	0	Forestry coumpound defensible space
WUI	4/14/2008	mechanical	8	Forestry coumpound defensible space, piling
WUI	4/15/2008	mechanical	0	Mormon Hill
WUI	4/16/2008	mechanical	0	Mormon Hill
WUI	4/17/2008	mechanical	0	Mormon Hill
WUI	4/21/2008	mechanical	3	Mormon Hill
WUI	4/22/2008	mechanical	1	Freedom Holiness draw, 575 feet brushing limbing
WUI	4/23/2008	mechanical	0	San Carlos Bridge
WUI	4/24/2008	mechanical	0	San Carlos Bridge, 1400 feet brushing and limbing
WUI	5/5/2008	broadcast burn	50 176	Peridot Mesa, cable tv and satellite dishes

□

WUI	5/6/2008	broadcast burn	50 114.5	Peridot Mesa
WUI	5/6/2008	site preparation	0	Peridot Mesa, Chinatown Canyon
WUI	5/7/2008	broadcast burn	50 430	Peridot Mesa
WUI	5/8/2008	broadcast burn	100 131	Peridot Mesa, Chinatown Canyon
WUI	5/9/2008	broadcast burn	200 554	Peridot Mesa
WUI	5/13/2008	mechanical	0	Tolopai Acres
WUI	5/14/2008	mechanical	25	Tolopai Acres
WUI	5/15/2008	broadcast/pile burn	50 18	Forestry coumpound defensible space

@BCL@9415710B.txt

WUI 5/19/2008 site prep 0 frontline, prep for burn  
WUI 5/19/2008 pile burn 1 tumbleweed piles at Peridot church  
WUI 5/20/2008 broadcast burn 50 18 Frontline  
WUI 5/21/2008 fuelbreaks 0 Cultural Center 5 hours mechanical  
WUI 5/22/2008 fuelbreaks 9 site prep and fuelbreaks near Cultural Center  
WUI 5/28/2008 broadcast burn 30 0 Mormon Hill test burn  
WUI 6/2/2008 site prep 0 San Carlos Bridge  
WUI 6/3/2008 broadcast burn 30 10 Mormon Hil  
WUI 6/4/2008 site prep 7 San Carlos Bridge  
WUI 6/9/2008 site prep, fuelbreaks 9.5 Chapman wash  
WUI 6/10/2008 broadcast burn 7 San Carlos Bridge  
WUI 6/12/2008 broadcast burn 10 9.5 broadcast burn near Cultural Center  
WUI 6/17/2008 site prep, fuelbreaks 48.5 Peridot ballpark  
WUI acres 1632  
HFR acres 943

□



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER  
1001 INDIAN SCHOOL RD NW  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87104

VAL W. CHRISTIANSON  
PREVENTION COORDINATOR  
SOUTHWEST-NAVAJO-WESTERN REGIONS  
(505) 563-3375, (505) 563-3052 FAX  
(505) 980-6240 Cell  
[Val\\_Christianson@nifc.gov](mailto:Val_Christianson@nifc.gov)



May 16, 2008

To: Wilfred Steele, San Carlos Apache Tribe-Prevention, et al  
Re: WeTip/INVF Protocol

Pie

Some talking points for discussion for next week when you meet with the others.

Investigation/WeTip Issues for Consideration

**(We MUST put this in the SOP when we re-edit the WFPP this Fall)**

## **INVESTIGATION:**

- Incoming calls to Tribal PD or Fire Mgmt re reporting a wildfire, that Dispatch person receiving the initial report will call Tribal Recreation and Wildlife Department Dispatch to alert Jerald Thompson and/or Tim Stevens. Harold Nofchissey and Whitman Cassadore must be in on this, ie, they must support Jerald and Tim being contacted.
- As available, Jerald/Tim will report to the incident along with IA resources to be first responders on scene so to protect the origin.
- If Jerald/Tim are not readily available, Fire Dispatch will notify Tribal PD and attempt to reach Myron Moody and/or Anthony Thompson. Ale must be in the loop on this and approve of this contact. Myron/Anthony will respond with IA and attempt to be first responders on site to protect the origin.
- IA engine bosses from Agency Wildfire should be trained up in at least FI-110, Origin and Cause for First Responders, so that they do not intentionally drive the engines over the origin, thus destroying it.
- Wilfred, try to offer a combo S-190/FI-110 for all LE staff on the Reservation. This can be done in one day training session. Art Salter/Wayne Key should be able to help you do this.
- Continue to try to bring Barbarino Gilbert back into the picture.
- Whatever INVF-Trainee arrives on site first, make sure you try to secure the origin by taping/flagging it off and get some initial photos and beltweather/Kestrel measurements. Put initial observations on paper as soon as possible!!
- Make sure your local Fire Dispatch communicates with Gateway to procure a fire number. Keep them in the loop up front.
- It is critical that you have an objective, clearly defined protocol for first responders and the initiation of the field investigation, by both the trained INVF staff and supporting LE staff. If you are going to prepare a good field report that will be accepted by the Tribal Prosecutor, the process begins with first response procedure.
- You must decide how the field INVF report will be combined with any criminal report that LE may be preparing, again, so as to successfully hand off to the Prosecutor. Auggie must be kept in the loop if an incident warrants the attention of the AUSA.
- Review protocol of 'Chain of Custody' issues via POST and NFPA standards.
- Decide specifically where all evidence collected in the field will be safeguarded. I suggest that all evidence gathered on wildland fire investigations be housed at one collection only. Standardize your 'Chain of Custody' issues.

## **WETIP:**

- Right now, my name is the initial point of contact for any information coming from the national WeTip office in CA. The tipster calls the anonymous number and establish their contact info. They provide whatever info they have to the operator at WeTip. They in turn FedEx the info to me either on a cd or hard copy. I in turn have communicated that to Harold or Ale's attention. This is a convoluted process.
- I suggest that the tips from WeTip go directly to Tribal Recreation and Wildlife.
- You must decide specifically which staff, Jerald/Tim/Whitman, will receive the tip information and who they share this with. The more people that know about the incoming tip info, the more the chances of jeopardizing any future investigation.
- Wildland arson tips should go to one staff at Conservation. Should that staff believe it necessary to contact Tribal PD, then identify up front who that staff at PD should be.

- I would suggest that a confidential cc be sent to Auggie, especially if you see that the arson tip may be affiliated with another crime.
- The lead staff at Conservation, should you decide on this, must determine if the tip they received is worthwhile. If they (LE staff) are able to further their investigation of the case, whether it leads to an arrest or not, they must notify myself. We, and we only, will make a determination as to the value of the tip. Again, the more confidential any investigation is kept, the better the chances of pursuing it are.
- When we make a determination as to a reward amount, I will make a brief PSA memo for the Moccasin and the Silver Belt, saying that the tip has been useful in pursuing the investigation of the ???? Fire and that the informant must contact the WeTip office with their original contact information so as to collect their reward. No name or address of the informant is ever mentioned. It is anonymous, and not just confidential. This has worked with at least two rewards at San Carlos in the past.
- I will send my draft PSA to the contact LE at Conservation, and they in turn will submit the article on their Tribal letterhead to the newspapers. We will not have the Agency do the submitting of the articles. Too much red tape attached for the feds to do this. The Tribal Resolution adopting the WeTip program stipulates that a protocol be developed to pursue the details for implementation-this is exactly what this is here.
- The WeTip operator and the informant, once the informant reads the local newspaper and calls WeTip back, will make arrangements as to the pick-up of the reward.
- The orange WeTip posters must be logistically placed across the Res. Always place one at an arson site as soon as possible.

Call me if you guys have any questions about any of this. I am scheduled in on Monday.

**ALSO**, there is a Southwest Area Prevention-Information Committee phone meeting on Tuesday, 9:00 AM your time, at 800-988-9530, 94950#. It might be good to listen in as there may, or may not, be issues about Prevention Teams brought up. DON'T volunteer for any more projects though!!

**Program Efficiency/Workload Analysis Summary, San Carlos**

**Correlation via RAMS, PLANI-PLANV**

	CURR	PLANI	PLANII	PLANIII	PLANIV	PLANV	SUM 5 Yr MEAN
Program							
% Efficiency ~							
Man-Hours							
Funding							
Supp.Savings							
B:C							
FTE							

## **DRAFT – WeTip Protocol-San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation**

The following **DRAFT** is meant to be edited/amended by the parties most affected by the implementation of the WeTip program on the San Carlos Apache Reservation. The Agency and Tribal offices most affected/involved in wildland arson incidents are:

- 1- Tribal Wildlife and Recreation (Conservation)
- 2- Tribal Fire and Rescue Department (Tribal Fire)
- 3- Tribal Police Department (PD)
- 4- Agency Office of Justice Services (OJS)
- 5- Agency Wildland Fire Management (Agency Fire)

The Tribal Prosecutor should also be kept well informed when investigations are being made under the assistance of WeTip. The appropriate Tribal and Federal Codes should be documented where the WeTip posters are displayed so that people can see what arson fires will be legally prosecuted under.

The Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Program that the Tribal Prevention Technician is developing with the assistance of other Tribal and Agency staff, may be an important tool to be used with the dysfunctional behavior of the youth. The Tribal Court System, LE, Behavioral Health and the Wellness Center and the Prevention Technician must work closely with each other to make this successful.

- 1- For the WeTip program to work effectively on the San Carlos Apache Reservation (Reservation), the program must be thoroughly advertised. The Prevention Technician(s) will post the large orange wildland arson posters throughout the Reservation. They will keep an accurate location listing, dates they were posted and take digital photos of these locations. They will periodically hand out the brochures targeting arson on Indian Lands. They will regularly keep Tribal and Agency staff informed of the program through informal meetings and presentations. They will communicate with the parties of this protocol agreement as to other issues of pertinence for the overall success of the Wildland Fire Prevention Program (WFPP) program on the Reservation.
- 2- Information/Tip calls from the Reservation go to 1-800-27-ARSON (1-800-472-7766) at the national WeTip office. Their operators take the tip information and anonymously assign a report case number and password to the informant.
- 3- The new national WeTip protocol that is being developed at NIFC as of this writing (Spring 2009) will have the initial tips going to the Special Agent (OJS) that is now assigned to BIA-NIFC for wildland arson. This staff will then relay the tip directly to the LE staff most closely connected with the WeTip program



on the reservation. It is recommended that the Tribal Recreation and Wildlife Department (Conservation) be the recipient of the tip information, via Officers Tim Stevens or Jerald Thompson. They can then communicate with either Tribal PD or Agency OJS, if deemed necessary, as to how to proceed with the investigation and/or prosecution. The receiving office MUST have a secure internet/email capability. This is confidential information and therefore the data should be secured at the office on a dedicated email address or fax. Both of the above staff are FI-210 trained and are familiar with wildland fire management endeavors concerning arson starts on the Reservation. They understand and practice NFPA and POST procedures.

- 4- The above staff, in consultation with Tribal PD as necessary, determines if the tip is worthy to pursue and if it leads to further information, arrest and/or prosecution.
- 5- If Law Enforcement (Conservation) deems the tip is worthy of a reward, they communicate the worthiness of the tip directly with the Tri-Regional Prevention-Investigation Coordinator (Val Christianson-Albuquerque-505-563-3375) to solidify approval of the suggested reward amount. This reward funding discussion is a closed topic and is not to be discussed with any other outside party. The OJS Special Agent at NIFC will be involved in the reward amount protocol as well.
- 6- A reward amount is officially agreed upon and approved at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC, Boise, Idaho) and arrangements are made to pay WeTip, up to \$10,000, for a wildland fire (only) arson tip. NIFC will only fund the rewards for tips regarding wildland arson fires. Other crimes that Law Enforcement (LE), and Tribal Council, would like to be covered under WeTip will require a separate contract between WeTip and the Tribe. This can be easily done but there must be a commitment from the Tribe to consistently provide the funding each year and the annual membership fee.
- 7- For the greatest deterrent effect, if the tip is worthy of a reward, the posting of a public service announcement (PSA) and the funding of the reward must be acted on immediately. The community needs to know as soon as possible after the arson start that this program really works. The longer the delay in someone calling, in the funding of the reward and in the media notification, the 'teachable moment' is lost.
- 8- A press release (PSA) for the local media, such as the Tribal or Bordertown newspaper (*The Silver Belt* and *The Mocassin*), advertising a reward being posted for a specific fire, to include the report case number, is submitted through Tribal channels. The Tribal Prevention Technician, in consort with LE and the Prevention Coordinator, will prepare the draft and run it by his superior for final editing. Tribal Administration must buy in on this procedure or there will be too much delay in time. The PSA is submitted to the local newspapers on Tribal letterhead. The national WeTip staff can help with the media release as well. The person that turned in the original tip, IF they are following the media MUST contact the national WeTip office again to procure their reward. This, again, is anonymous, and they must be following the local media. The amount of the reward, the name of the fire and the current status

of the investigation, is usually noted in the PSA so as to indicate the deterrence effect of the program. IF a reward is to be issued, the person receiving the reward will notify WeTip of where they want this to be sent, usually a post office or bank.

- 9- 'Buy-In' by all offices involved is critical to make this program work, i.e., retard dysfunctional behavior on the Reservation.
- 10- The tips from the national 'WeTip' office are only to go to Law Enforcement and NOWHERE else. These are tips involving the investigation of a crime, and as such will not go to Tribal Administration, Fire Management or to the Superintendent's Office. Law Enforcement should not be divulging any of the content status of the case to any party except the Tribal Prosecutor and/or the AUSA. Confidentiality must be carefully followed to assure any success of prosecution.

**SIGNATURES (Just agreeing that the above is reasonable.)**

**Fire History, Human-Caused Starts, SCA, 2002-2009**  
**Starts**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	5/29/2009	TOTAL
<b>Campfire</b>	8	4		2	6	3	1	1	<b>25</b>
<b>Smoking</b>	27		10	12	2		1	1	<b>53</b>
<b>Fire Use</b>	49	27	15	18	1	4		2	<b>116</b>
<b>Incendiary</b>	127	41	86	420	76	81	82	17	<b>930</b>
<b>Equipment</b>	5	4	2	4	1	3	2	2	<b>23</b>
<b>Railroads</b>	2	1	1	2		1	1		<b>8</b>
<b>Juveniles</b>	34	23	73	89	44	24	71	37	<b>395</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	59	137	163	100	12	18	18	15	<b>522</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2072</b>

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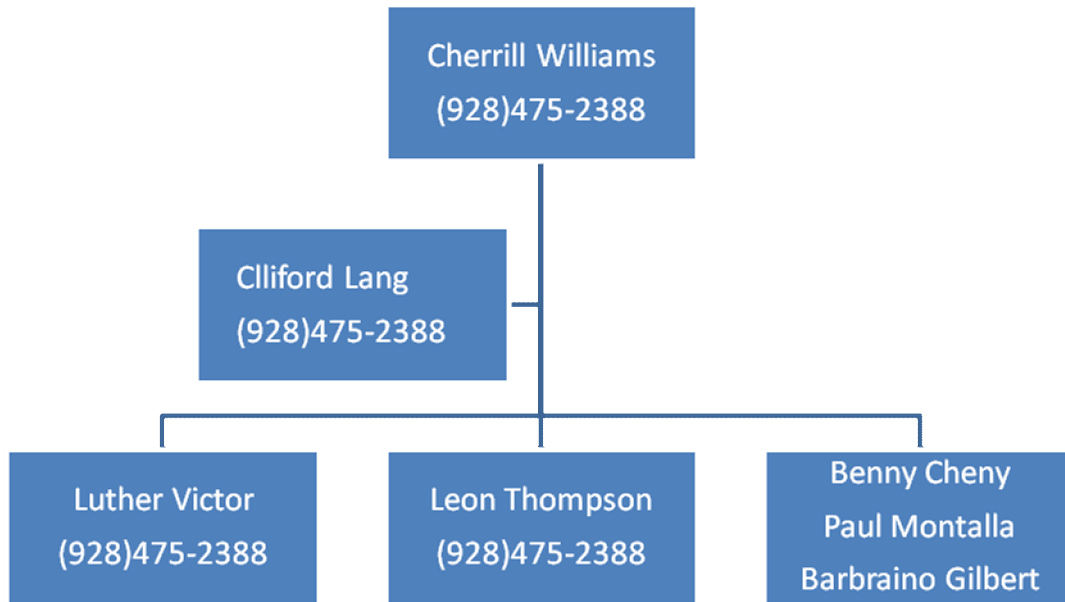
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## **San Carlos Apache Fire and Rescue Department**

**SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE**

San Carlos Avenue  
P.O. Box 0  
San Carlos, Arizona 85550  
(928) 475-2361  
FAX (928) 475-2567

Wendsler Nosie Sr.  
Tribal Chairman



David F  
Vice-Chairman

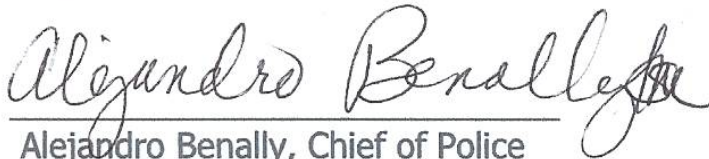
July 8, 2009

Brenda Astor, Superintendent  
Bureau of Indian Affairs, San Carlos Agency  
P.O. Box 209  
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Dear Ms. Astor:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that the San Carlos Police Department law Enforcement personnel has reviewed the 93-638 Contract addendum (see attachment) That is begin proposed by the3 San Carlos Fire Management, "Fire Prevention Program that would add (or change) the scope of work for Tribal Law Enforcement staff and the the San Carlos Police Department supports the proposed changes. Should you have any questions regarding this letter of support, I can be reached at (928) 475-2224.

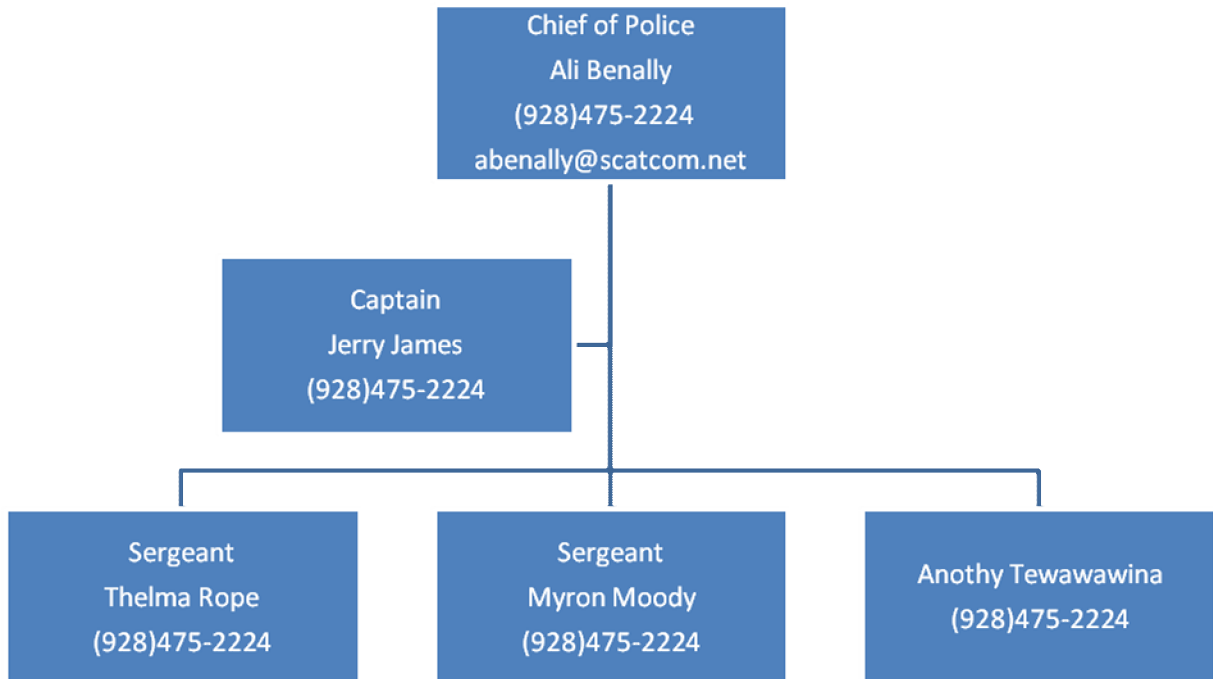
Sincerely,



Alejandro Benally, Chief of Police  
San Carlos Police Department



## San Carlos Apache Tribal Police Department



## **Current WeTip Protocol**

**(The following was also the content of the initial WeTip meeting during the presence of the INVF Team in July-August 2004)**

The following offices/departments have met to discuss the issue of how to manage the “WeTip” program on the San Carlos Apache Reservation:

- Office of the Tribal Prosecutor and/or Tribal Judge
- BIA-San Carlos Agency, Office of Law Enforcement Services
- San Carlos Apache Tribal Police Department
- San Carlos Apache Department of Recreation and Wildlife
- San Carlos Apache Tribal Fire Department
- San Carlos Agency Wildland Fire Management
- Wildfire Prevention Specialist, BIA-National Fire Center

The objective of the meeting was to specifically determine who/what office on the San Carlos Apache Reservation would be the recipient of “tips” from the national “WeTip” office in California, and then how the “tips” would be disseminated to the appropriate law enforcement/prosecution office on the Reservation.

Content of the meeting included:

- The nature of the National “WeTip” Program and the Cooperative Agreement with the BIA-National Fire Center.
- The status of the San Carlos Wildland Fire Prevention Plan, and the required criterion of Law Enforcement and Investigation support.
- The protocol of “Tip” dissemination to the local Law Enforcement Office on the Reservation, who receives the tips, who and how the tips are followed up on, and the identifying of the reward to be processed for the “tipster”.
- Presenting the “WeTip” program to Tribal Council and seeking their sanctioning of the program, as well as seeking input from the Tribal Prosecutor and/or the Tribal Judge.

Due to the nature of each above office having numerous responsibilities on hand continuously, and the nature of the Prevention Staff being stationed in Albuquerque and not having a law enforcement or legal background, it was agreed by all that the “tips” should come in-house, that is to a law enforcement department located on the San Carlos Reservation. A Special Agent from BIA-OLES came forward to volunteer his office to be the recipient of any incoming tips from the WeTip program relating to wildfire arson leads. The Lead BIA Criminal Investigator has agreed to this. Discussion was also centered on the capability of OLES to handle incoming tips about numerous WUI brush fires that are not of a felonious nature and this may consume their limited resources. It was proposed, as well, that the tips should be incoming to the Tribal Wildlife and Outdoor Recreation Department. Since the Game Rangers have been active in supporting the investigation endeavors for the past two fire seasons, it appears this Department may

best house the handling of the “WeTip” program. Everyone verbally agreed that other felony related crimes ought to be considered for phoning in. It was brought forward, though, that a proposal to the Tribal Council should be officially made to include the other felony crimes in the “WeTip” program. This was agreed upon.

This protocol is meant for the follow-up of incoming tips from the national “WeTip” office by the local San Carlos Apache law enforcement offices, and not so much for the actual on-the-ground investigation of origin and cause determination. A cadre of local staff still needs to be trained up in the FI-210 class to be able to investigate local human-caused wildfires.

The immediate protocol/strategy for the dissemination of WeTip arson tips is:

- Tips from the national WeTip office in California (1-800-47-ARSON, [www.wetip.com](http://www.wetip.com)) are disseminated to:
- Tri-Regional Prevention Staff in Albuquerque via his NIFC e-mail address. He then will communicate with the
- San Carlos Apache Department of Wildlife and Recreation, (928) 475-2343, located at the Moon Base turnoff on US Hwy. 70. The fax for this office is (928)475-2701.
- This Office will then analyze the content of the tips/data/information, and decipher if immediate contact with the Tribal Prosecutor’s Office should be initiated, phone (928) 475-2397, fax (928) 475-3089.
- Determination will be made within house with the above departments/offices if the tips warrant prosecution at the Tribal level or if they should be pursued with the Office of the US Attorney. Counsel will be sought with OLES if contact with the Office of the USA is warranted.

A re-visit to this initial protocol was proposed and agreed upon for the first of each new calendar year, or before the new fire season begins, to ascertain whether it needs amending, editing, etc.

Written acknowledgement of this initial “WeTip” protocol for the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Office of Law Enforcement Services, San Carlos Agency

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Tribal Prosecutor, San Carlos Apache Tribe

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
San Carlos Apache Police Department

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

San Carlos Apache Wildlife and Recreation Department

Date

---

San Carlos Apache Fire Department

---

Date

---

San Carlos Agency Wildfire Management

---

Date

---

Tribal Council, San Carlos Apache Tribe

---

Date

---

Superintendent, San Carlos Agency

---

Date

**AMENDMENTS/EDITIONS/SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE ADOPTION:**

## WUI Communities-GIS Grouping Centroids

	Acreage
<b>Point of Pines</b> (to include Black River Pump, Clover Camp and IDT Ranch HDQ)	11192
R-100 Ranch Hdq. (to include Ash Creek Ranches and Slaughter Mountain Ranch)	9656
Seneca	2795
Cutter/N-S Globe	17965
Calva/Bylass (to include Black Rock Ranch)	26168
Lake Store (to include Glen Bylas Ranch)	15629
San Carlos and Peridot	39039
TOTAL WUI ACRES	122444